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LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Public Law 22--80th Congress

Chapter 22--1st Session

H. J. Res. 154

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DIGEST OF PUBLIC LAW 22

FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE APPROPRIATION. Makes an appropriation of \$9,000,000 for expenses incident to the control and eradication of foot and mouth disease and rinderpest.

INDEX AND SUMMARY OF HISTORY ON H. J. RES. 154.

March 20, 1947	Rep. Taber introduced H. J. Res. 154 which was referred to the House Committee on Appropriations. Print of the Resolution as introduced.
March 21, 1947	Hearings: House, H. J. Res. 154. House Committee on Appropriations reported H. J. Res. 154 without amendment. House Report 179. Print of the Resolution as reported. Debated in the House and passed as reported.
March 24, 1947	Hearings: Senate, H. J. Res. 154. Senate Committee on Appropriations reported H. J. Res. 154 without amendment. Senate Report 65. Print of the Resolution as reported.
March 25, 1947	Debated in the Senate and passed as reported.
March 27, 1947	Approved. Public Law 22.

DIGEST OF
CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS
OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
Legislative Reports and Service Section
(For Department staff only)

Issued March 21, 1947
For actions of March 20, 1947
80th-1st, No. 53

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HIGHLIGHTS: House agreed to consider sugar-control measure; to be debated today. House received President's \$9,000,000 appropriation estimate for foot-and-mouth disease and rinderpest; Rep. Taber introduced measure to carry out this recommendation. Sen. Wherry said OTC has informed him more sugar would be available for milk processors and that Secretary Anderson said milk would not be wasted for lack of sugar. Rep. Hays introduced bill making FHA sole disposal agency for "surplus agricultural property". Rep. Pace introduced bill to amend AAA Act regarding import controls.

HOUSE

1. SUGAR CONTROLS. Agreed to a resolution for consideration of H. J. Res. 146, to continue sugar-control authority and transfer it to this Department (pp. 2411-2). It is expected that this measure will be considered today (p. 2410).
2. BANKING. Passed, 308-55, without amendment H. R. 2413, amending the Federal Reserve Act to permit member banks, until July 1, 1950, to buy or sell Government-guaranteed securities in the open market or from the U. S. in an amount not to exceed \$5,000,000,000 at any one time (pp. 2406-10).
3. EXPORT CONTROL. Received the President's message recommending continuation of the Export Control Act until June 30, 1948 (S. Doc. 19); to Armed Services Committee (pp. 2393-4).
4. SURPLUS PROPERTY. Received from WAA a proposed bill to amend the Surplus Property Act of 1944 with reference to condemnation powers of the Administrator; to Expenditures Committee (p. 2420).
5. ANIMAL-DISEASE APPROPRIATION. Received from the President a supplemental appropriation estimate for control of foot-and-mouth disease and rinderpest, for this Department, fiscal year 1947, to remain available until expended, of \$9,000,000 (H. Doc. 173); to Appropriations Committee (p. 2420). (See Bills Introduced.)
6. TAXATION. Majority Leader Halleck announced that the tax bill may be ready for consideration Wed. and Thurs. of next week (p. 2412).

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SENATE

7. FARM LABOR. The Capper amendment to H. R. 2102 (see Digest 52) would make the date by which FHA must liquidate labor camps conform to the date by which the farm-labor supply program would be required to be liquidated.
8. SUGAR. Sen. Wherry, Nebr., announced that the Office of Temporary Controls has informed him that effective April 1, 1947, milk processors will again be able to get sugar in quantities necessary to preserve their excess milk. He also stated that Secretary Anderson had made clear in his testimony before the Banking and Currency Committees that milk would not be wasted because of lack of sugar (pp. 2363-4).
9. FOREIGN AFFAIRS. Received from the President a treaty of friendship, commerce, and navigation between the U.S. and China (pp. 2355-62).
10. GRAIN BONUS. The report of the Agriculture and Forestry Committee on S. 669, to provide for payment of a 30cent per bushel bonus on wheat and corn produced and sold between Jan. 1, 1945, and Apr. 18, 1946 (see Digest 52), states:
"According to information submitted to the committee, it is estimated 828,000,000 bushels of wheat and 431,000,000 bushels of corn were produced and sold between January 1, 1945, and April 18, 1946. Therefore, under the provisions of the bill an estimated maximum amount of \$377,700,000 would be necessary to meet all possible claims that might be submitted for payment."
11. CCC CONTINUATION. The report of the Agriculture and Forestry Committee on S. 350 to continue CCC as an agency of the U.S. until June 30, 1948 (see Digest 52), states:
"It is the opinion of the committee that the continuation of the Commodity Credit Corporation as an agency of the United States is essential to provide the necessary machinery to carry out the commitments of the Congress with respect to the farm price support program. However, in order to prevent conflict with the provisions of the Government Corporation Control Act of 1945, the bill is amended to continue the Corporation as an agency of the United States to June 30, 1948, only. The Government Corporation Control Act of 1945 would require the reincorporation of the Commodity Credit Corporation by an act of Congress if it is to be continued as an agency of the Government beyond June 30, 1948."

BILLS INTRODUCED

12. SURPLUS AGRICULTURAL PROPERTY. H.R. 2658, by Rep. Hays, Ark., to designate the Farmers' Home Administration as the sole disposal agency for surplus agricultural property, to provide special priorities for the disposal of surplus agricultural property to former owners and to veterans who intend to live on farms and to engage in farming as their principal occupation. To Expenditures in the Executive Departments Committee. (p. 2421.)
13. IMPORT CONTROLS. H.R. 2666, by Rep. Pace, Ga., to amend section 22 of the AAA Act reenacted by the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act, by adding thereto a new section. To Agriculture Committee. (p. 2421.)
14. FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE; APPROPRIATIONS. H.J. Res. 154, by Rep. Taber, N.Y., making an appropriation for expenses incident to the control and eradication of foot-and-mouth disease and rinderpest. To Appropriations Committee. (p. 2421.)

H. J. RES. 154

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MARCH 20, 1947

Mr. TABER introduced the following joint resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations

JOINT RESOLUTION

Making an appropriation for expenses incident to the control and eradication of foot-and-mouth disease and rinderpest.

1 *Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives*
2 *of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That there is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the
4 Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for expenses neces-
5 sary to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to control and
6 eradicate foot-and-mouth disease and rinderpest as author-
7 ized by the Act of February 28, 1947 (Public Law 8),
8 and the Act of May 29, 1884, as amended by the Act of
9 September 21, 1944 (21 U. S. C. 114a), fiscal year 1947,
10 \$9,000,000, to be available for the purposes of carrying
11 out the provisions of said Public Law 8 until June 30,
12 1948.

80TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. J. RES. 154

JOINT RESOLUTION

Making an appropriation for expenses incident
to the control and eradication of foot-and-
mouth disease and rinderpest.

By Mr. TABER

MARCH 20, 1947

Referred to the Committee on Appropriations

DIGEST OF
CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS
OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
Legislative Reports and Service Section
(For Department staff only)

Issued March 25, 1947
For actions of March 24, 1947
80th-1st, No. 55

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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate committee reported \$9,000,000 appropriation for combatting foot-and-mouth disease. Both Houses received State Department's proposed "foreign interchange and information" bill. Senate passed bill to continue synthetic rubber program. Rep. Hope introduced revised wool price-support bill.

SENATE

1. ANIMAL DISEASES. The Appropriations Committee reported without amendment H. J. Res. 154, to appropriate \$9,000,000 for combatting foot-and-mouth disease and rinderpest (S. Rept. 65)(p. 2507).
2. BANKING. The Banking and Currency Committee reported without amendment H. R. 2413, to amend the Federal Reserve Act regarding purchase of Government securities (S. Rept. 70)(p. 2507).
3. TRANSPORTATION. The Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee reported without amendment H. R. 1240 and H. J. Res. 76, to suspend navigation and inspection laws for an additional period (S. Repts. 71, 72 (pp. 2507-8)).
4. DAYLIGHT-SAVING TIME. Passed, 56-17, without amendment S. 736, authorizing the D. C. Commissioners to establish daylight-saving time in D. C. (pp. 2519-26).
5. PERSONNEL. Received from the Civil Service Commission a proposed bill to amend the act providing for payment of Government employees for accumulated or accrued annual leave; to Civil Service Committee (p. 2503).
6. FOREIGN RELATIONS. Received from the State Department proposed legislation relating to promotion of the interchange of persons, knowledge, and skills between the U. S. and other countries and public dissemination abroad of information about the U. S.; to Foreign Relations Committee (p. 2503).
7. SUGAR CONTROLS. Sen. Wherry, Nebr., submitted an amendment which he intends to propose to S. J. Res. 58, to extend sugar controls, that would increase the home-consumption allowance to 45 pounds per person annually (p. 2508).

8. RUBBER. Passed as reported H. J. Res. 118, to continue the synthetic-rubber program until permanent legislation is enacted or until Mar. 31, 1948, and to end Government purchase of natural rubber on Mar. 31, 1947 (p. 2527).
9. WAR POWERS. The Judiciary Committee ordered reported S. 931, to continue various provisions of the Second War Powers Act (p. D51).
10. RURAL ELECTRIFICATION. Received a Mont. Legislature memorial supporting the REA program (p. 2504).
11. GRAIN BONUS. Received a Mont. Legislature memorial recommending legislation to pay the grain bonus to those who sold before the bonus was announced (p. 2505).
12. CCC; SUGAR. Passed over S. 350, to continue CCC (p. 2515), and S. J. Res. 58, to continue sugar controls (p. 2512).
13. PERSONNEL. Sen. Hatch, N. Mex., quoted a portion of the Political Activities Act which, he said, authorizes removal of Federal employees for subversive activities (pp. 2537-8).
14. NOMINATION. Began debate on the Lilienthal nomination (pp. 2527-38).

HOUSE

15. LABOR-FEDERAL SECURITY APPROPRIATION BILL. Began debate on this bill, H.R. 2700 (pp. 2544-62).
16. TAXATION. The Ways and Means Committee reported without amendment H.R. 1, to reduce individual income tax payments (H.Rept. 180) (p. 2563).
17. FOREIGN AFFAIRS; EDUCATION. Received from the State Department proposed legislation relating to promotion of the interchange of persons, knowledge, and skills between the U.S. and other countries and public dissemination abroad of information about the U.S. To Foreign Affairs Committee. (p. 2562.)
18. UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES. Several members made short speeches in favor of the President's recent order to investigate the loyalty of Government employees in the executive departments (pp. 2539-41).
19. FLOOD CONTROL. Received a Calif. Legislature memorial relative to congressional support for flood control projects (p. 2563).
20. RECLAMATION; ELECTRIFICATION. Received Mont. Legislature memorials requesting that funds be made available for the construction of Hungry Horse Dam, Mont., and requesting action to provide funds for and to expedite the rural electrification program (p. 2563).
21. WOOL; GRAIN. Received Mont. Legislature memorials requesting continuation of the present CCC wool-purchase program and requesting price support for wool, and favoring legislation to reimburse wheat growers who sold their 1945 wheat early and were deprived of benefit of advance in price (p. 2563).
22. ROADS; PAYMENTS IN LIEU OF TAXES. Received Mont. Legislature memorials requesting the allocation of funds for construction and maintenance of farm-to-market roads in the States, and favoring legislation to direct the payment by the U.S. of grants to counties in Mont. in lieu of taxes on U.S. lands in that State (pp. 2363-4).

DIGEST OF
CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS
OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
Legislative Reports and Service Section
(For Department staff only)

Issued March 24, 1947
For actions of March 21, 1947
80th-1st, No. 54

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HIGHLIGHTS: House passed measure to continue sugar controls and transfer them to this Department. House passed \$9,000,000 appropriation for combatting foot-and-mouth disease. House committee reported Labor-Federal Security appropriation bill. Senate committee reported bill to provide for domestic rubber industry. Sen. Young urged return of boxcars to midwest to ease load on grain elevators. Sen. Thomas (Okla.) introduced and discussed bill to establish national policy for public electric power projects.

HOUSE

1. SUGAR CONTROLS. Passed, 286-54, with amendments H. J. Res. 146, to continue sugar controls and transfer them to this Department (pp. 2472-95). (For provisions, see Digest 51.) Agreed to an amendment by Chairman Rees of the Civil Service Committee to provide that nothing in the measure shall be construed to violate the Veterans' Preference Act of 1944 (regarding personnel transfers) (p. 2494).
2. ANIMAL DISEASE. Passed without amendment H. J. Res. 154, to appropriate to this Department \$9,000,000 for control and eradication of foot-and-mouth disease and rinderpest under Public Law 8, 80th Cong., and the act of 1884 as amended, to be available for the purposes of Public Law 8 until June 30, 1948 (pp. 2471-2). This measure had been reported earlier in the day by the Appropriations Committee (H. Rept. 179)(p. 2501).
3. LABOR-FEDERAL SECURITY APPROPRIATION BILL. The Appropriations Committee reported this bill, H. R. 2700 (H. Rept. 178)(p. 2471). It is expected that the bill will be debated Mon. and Tues.

The bill includes items for Food and Drug Administration, Office of Education (including \$2,480,000 for further endowment of agricultural and mechanical colleges), Public Health Service, National Labor Relations Board (with prohibition against use of these funds to assist in organizing farm labor, etc.), Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Employment Service, and Wage and Hour Division.

The committee report includes the following statements:

Personnel reductions. "Wherever reductions in appropriations require reductions in personnel, it should be stated here that such reductions in personnel must be undertaken at the earliest possible date. If it is necessary to dis-

mis any such persons after June 30, 1947, the departments and agencies concerned must understand that terminal leave costs attendant to such dismissal will be borne by the 1948 appropriation. Dismissals prior to June 30, 1947, will require expenditure of 1947 appropriations for terminal leave. No deficiency estimate for such purpose for either 1947 or 1948 will be entered."

Fees and charges. Regarding certification services of Food and Drug Administration: "The committee believes that the Federal Security Administrator should give continuous study to the question of requiring private industry to reimburse the Government in full or partially, as particular circumstance may dictate, for other services of this general character which come under his jurisdiction. Particularly in light of the condition of the Federal Treasury and the tremendous public debt, and the demands of the American people that the situation be remedied, the committee is in full accord with the President's suggestion that more services presently on a subsidy basis be converted to a self-supporting basis."

Federal aid. "The Congress for a number of years has been providing funds to make grants to States to match the funds of the States in carrying on a number of worth-while programs, including the construction of highways, operation of vocational departments in schools, public health programs, old-age pensions, and others. Through the stimulus of these Federal appropriations the States have inaugurated, and expended large sums of their own money, in carrying on the activities provided for. Many of them never would have been undertaken except for the Federal assistance. The committee believes that it is now time for a complete review of the various grant-in-aid programs to determine whether or not it is possible for the Federal Government to withdraw or at least measurably reduce its contributions and leave the burden in future years to the States. In most of the grant-in-aid programs the Federal Government has invaded fields in which it could not under the Constitution function directly--fields of endeavor that are essentially and fundamentally within the sovereign powers of the State. The finances of practically all States in the Union are in far better condition than the fiscal affairs of the Federal Government. Every possible effort must be made to bring the Federal Budget in balance and the transfer back to the States of the cost of many of the activities now partially borne by the Federal Government would be a great assistance in achieving that objective."

4. ECONOMY. Reps. Rich (Pa.) and Hoffman (Mich.) spoke in favor of economy in Federal expenditures (pp. 2465, 2467).
5. HEALTH. Both Houses received from the President a message recommending U.S. participation in the World Health Organization (pp. 2467, 2423).
6. PERSONNEL. Received from the Civil Service Commission a proposed bill to amend the Terminal Leave Act of 1944. To Post Office and Civil Service Committee. (p. 2501.)
7. FOREIGN RELIEF. Received a Red Cross Report on foreign war relief since July 1, 1940. To Foreign Affairs Committee. (p. 2501.)
8. RECORDS. The Post Office and Civil Service Committee submitted a supplemental report on H.R. 1350, regarding disposition of Government records (H.Rept. 44, pt. 2) (p. 2501).
9. ADJOURNED until Mon., Mar. 24 (p. 2501).

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION 154

HEARINGS
BEFORE THE
SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE
COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
EIGHTIETH CONGRESS
FIRST SESSION

ON

H. J. Res. 154

A JOINT RESOLUTION MAKING ADDITIONAL
APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE
FISCAL YEAR 1947

CONTROL AND ERADICATION OF FOOT-AND-MOUTH
DISEASE AND RINDERPEST

Printed for the use of the Committee on Appropriations



UNITED STATES
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WASHINGTON : 1947

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HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION 154

HEARINGS CONDUCTED BY THE SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, IN CHARGE OF DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATIONS, MESSERS. JOHN TABER (CHAIRMAN), RICHARD B. WIGGLESWORTH, ALBERT J. ENGEL, KARL STEFAN, FRANCIS CASE, FRANK B. KEEFE, CLARENCE CANNON, JOHN H. KERR, AND GEORGE H. MAHON, ON THE DAYS FOLLOWING, NAMELY:

THURSDAY, MARCH 21, 1947.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CONTROL AND ERADICATION OF FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE AND RINDERPEST

STATEMENTS OF W. V. LAMBERT, ADMINISTRATOR, AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION; B. T. SIMMS, CHIEF, BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY, AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION; S. O. FLADNESS, ASSISTANT CHIEF IN CHARGE OF SERVICE AND REGULATORY WORK, BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY, AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION; M. S. SHAHAN, VETERINARIAN, BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY, AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION; N. A. OLMSTEAD, ASSISTANT BUSINESS MANAGER, BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY, AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION; RALPH S. ROBERTS, ASSISTANT DIRECTOR OF FINANCE, UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

GENERAL STATEMENT

The CHAIRMAN. We have a budget estimate contained in House Document Numbered 173 of \$9,000,000 for the eradication of foot-and-mouth disease and rinderpest. Will you tell us why you need this money?

Dr. LAMBERT. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I shall lead off by telling you a little of the background on this estimate, and then I am going to ask Dr. Simms, Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, to elaborate and give you some of the details.

This disease broke out in Mexico, as nearly as we can determine, somewhere around the first of November of last year. We got the word a little after the middle of December that it might be there and we dispatched veterinarians to Mexico to look into the situation. They reported to us on December 26 that it had been definitely diagnosed as

foot-and-mouth disease. Within an hour after we had the message we had orders going out to accept no more cattle for inspection coming from Mexico, essentially closing the border, and the border was closed a little later, according to law, by order of the Secretary.

Following that, about January 4, we dispatched several veterinarians, including Drs. Fladness and Shahan, who are here with us this morning, to Mexico, with three other veterinarians to look into the situation further and to advise with the Mexican veterinarians and authorities as to what might be done and the steps that should be taken to attempt to control this disease.

After surveying the situation, this subcommission consisting of both Mexican and United States veterinarians, suggested a plan to both Governments as to what type of campaign, in their judgment, would be the best to eradicate the disease from Mexico.

Following that there was an exchange of communications between the two Governments.

In the meantime a law had been passed here that was signed by President Truman on February 28, Public Law No. 8, which authorized the Secretary of Agriculture to cooperate with the Government of Mexico in the control and eradication of this disease.

This law authorizes the Secretary to determine the measure and character of cooperation, and I quote—

The measure and character of cooperation carried out under this act on the part of the United States and on the part of the Government of Mexico, including the expenditure or use of funds appropriated pursuant to this act, shall be such as may be prescribed by the Secretary of Agriculture.

Of course, in an international situation of this kind it is difficult sometimes to get the Governments together quickly on a program, as you gentlemen well realize. But we did succeed in getting the Mexican Government to send here on March 5 and 6, their members of the United States-Mexican Agricultural Commission. They met with us on March 5 and 6, at which time we agreed on an organizational plan, to handle this program in Mexico.

This plan essentially consists of setting up an office in Mexico which will be the joint office of the United States and Mexico, with a Mexican director and a codirector who will be a citizen of the United States.

There will also be an administrative board of three people from the United States, and three from Mexico, in addition to the director and the codirector, who will be ex officio members of this board.

There will be an advisory board or committee of five people appointed by each Government to this administrative board.

Now, we also discussed at that meeting on March 5 and 6 the financial contributions of each government, but we could not get together at that time on a definite agreement because the Mexican representatives were not able to commit themselves to anything and we also were unable to make final commitments. They went back to discuss the problem further with their Government, and we met again last Saturday, March 15, and after a long session we did agree upon some terms.

We actually got to cases and agreed and spelled out in more detail what they will do and what we will do. Dr. Simms will tell you the detail of that.

There has been an exchange of notes between the United States and Mexico ratifying what we agreed upon Saturday, and there is in

preparation at the present time, I was advised this morning, an exchange of notes which will ratify the setting up of this joint office in Mexico which will be actually in charge of the campaign itself, the actual operation of the details.

Dr. Simms, the Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, has been giving this question a great deal of thought and attention, and I am going to ask him to take over at this point to answer any questions that you have. He will tell you somewhat more about the details of how the campaign will be handled insofar as it has been spelled out to date.

Dr. SIMMS. This map [indicating] was prepared in Mexico and sent to us, and we have made some additions to it. The areas in red represent what we would call counties in which the infection is present.

The CHAIRMAN. Where is their major cattle country?

Dr. SIMMS. Here [indicating] is their big range cattle country, and here [indicating] is where the cattle grow that come into this country.

CATTLE POPULATION OF INFECTED TERRITORY

The CHAIRMAN. What is the cattle population of the territory that is infected?

Dr. SIMMS. The best figures we can get from the Mexicans indicate that there are somewhat less than 1,000,000 head of cattle in the area affected, somewhere between 650,000 and 850,000 or 900,000 cattle in the area.

The CHAIRMAN. What about other animals that might be infected?

Dr. SIMMS. They have sheep, hogs, and goats in there, and of course there are some wild animals, some deer and wild pigs, peccaries, we understand. They have a fairly heavy population of sheep, goats and hogs, somewhere around 2,000,000 of all types.

Understand, when we say that there are that many cattle in the area, there are pockets in here [indicating], counties or groups of counties, where the disease has not appeared.

The CHAIRMAN. May I ask a question off the record?

(Discussion off the record.)

EXTENT OF CONTROL OF MEXICAN GOVERNMENT

The CHAIRMAN. What, if anything, has the Mexican Government done to control the situation?

Dr. SIMMS. The Mexicans have set up a quarantine line around the infection. I have here a map that shows their quarantine lines. This map is a smaller one than the one that I have been showing here.

This is the infected area [indicating]. They have moved back from that infected area and set up a quarantine line. They are manning that with soldiers in an attempt to control the movement of any susceptible animals. They have set up a second quarantine line back of that, across here and here [indicating]. In addition to setting up those quarantine lines and preventing the movement of animals, they have done some work at slaughtering animals when there were new outbreaks.

The Mexican Government has not set up an active slaughter campaign in these infected areas, but in the outbreak here [indicating] they have slaughtered the infected and exposed animals.

METHOD OF CONTRACT

The CHAIRMAN. What is the remedy? I do not think this problem has been up for a good while, and there will be a lot of people who do not know about it.

Dr. SIMMS. The only method of control or eradication of the disease that has ever been found to be satisfactory is the slaughter of the infected and the exposed animals.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there any salvage from the slaughter?

Dr. SIMMS. The slaughter of the infected animals results in no salvage, of course. The slaughter of animals in an exposed area may result in some salvage. In Mexico, with the infection around the city of Mexico itself, and with yards at the packing plants in Mexico infected, they are shipping animals in from this area [indicating] to Mexico City, slaughtering them and using them for food. Those, understand, are not the diseased animals, but animals from the quarantined areas.

The infected animals slaughtered are usually buried. We dig a trench not under 7 feet deep and the animals are driven into the trench, killed, their hides are split, and they are covered with lime and buried.

The CHAIRMAN. The meat of these infected animals is not edible?

Dr. SIMMS. That is correct. We do not consider it edible. Some people in the world will eat almost anything.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Dr. Simms, the 150,000 cattle that will be slaughtered are all on the Mexican side?

Dr. SIMMS. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. There is one outbreak within 300 miles of the border and most of the cattle are as far away as Mexico City. Most of them are beyond that. Show Mr. Dirksen the map.

Mr. DIRKSEN. I have seen it, Mr. Chairman. The point that I make is that United States funds will be used to pay indemnities for Mexican cattle slaughtered on the Mexican side.

Dr. SIMMS. Correct.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Quite aside from the matter that is immediately before us, what has become of this proposition to build that long fence across the Mexican border for the purpose of keeping out strays that might infect cattle on this side?

Dr. SIMMS. There is a bill in the Congress now to appropriate funds for that fence. There are some funds available and they have asked for bids and are working on getting the fence built in so far as the funds for this fiscal year, 1947, are concerned.

Mr. DIRKSEN. What group is handling that?

Dr. SIMMS. The International Boundary Commission.

Mr. DIRKSEN. I understand that \$850,000 is presently available for that fence.

Dr. SIMMS. I think but am not sure that it is about \$300,000.

Mr. ROBERTS. I am sure that I do not know.

Dr. SIMMS. Those are not Department of Agriculture funds. I believe that I have heard the figure of \$300,000.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Off the record.

(Discussion off the record.)

The CHAIRMAN. I wonder if you could tell us how long, according to your findings, this situation has been going on and when it was first discovered?

Dr. SIMMS. We knew definitely they had foot-and-mouth disease in Mexico the 26th day of last December. That followed a statement from Mexico that reached us on the 18th of December that there was disease similar to foot-and-mouth disease among cattle in the State of Vera Cruz. When we had that information, as Dr. Lambert indicated, we had two of our men go to Mexico immediately.

RINDERPEST DISEASE

Mr. CANNON. What sort of animal disease is rinderpest?

Dr. SIMMS. Rinderpest is another one of the very serious infectious diseases of cattle. It is very destructive.

Mr. CANNON. Off the record.

(Discussion off the record.)

Dr. LAMBERT. I might say that Mr. Flores explained to us at this meeting Saturday that he is now directing the campaign and the way they are handling it. As I understand it, he is actually in charge of the campaign. There is one general who has charge of the soldiers. They are not responsible to the State commanders, as would be the usual case; they are responsible to this one general, and he in turn is responsible to Mr. Flores, from whom he takes orders—

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Flores is the Under Secretary of Agriculture there?

Dr. LAMBERT. Yes, and Animal Industry.

The CHAIRMAN. He is, himself, a large northern Mexico rancher.

Dr. LAMBERT. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. And is very much interested from a personal standpoint as well as a political standpoint in seeing that the disease is controlled and eradicated?

Dr. LAMBERT. That is right.

The CHAIRMAN. When did this first show up, as far as you know?

Dr. SIMMS. About the first of November.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, the spread seems to have been pretty rapid.

Dr. SIMMS. That is the history of foot-and-mouth disease.

DESCRIPTION OF FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE

The CHAIRMAN. What is foot-and-mouth disease? Please describe it.

Dr. SIMMS. It is an infectious disease, of course, caused by a virus. The manifestations are, first, blisters on the lips, the tongue, the gums, and around the head of the hoof, and sometimes in milking cows on the udder, particularly on the teats.

Accompanying this is a high fever at the beginning of an attack. It causes, of course, severe lameness. The animals, partly because of the fever and partly because of the blisters and ulcers that form in their mouths, do not eat satisfactorily. They cannot walk to their feed because of their sore feet, and they cannot eat the feed after they get there.

The mortality is not extremely high, but animals that live through the disease recover very slowly insofar as returning to their original condition is concerned. Milking cows go completely dry. Hogs may shed their hooves and walk around on their knees trying to get to their food. It is a very destructive disease. It is the most infectious of all diseases of domesticated animals.

The CHAIRMAN. Do any animals live through it?

Dr. SIMMS. A high percentage of the mature cattle live through it.

Dr. Lambert just suggested a statement concerning the cost of the disease.

In Switzerland, in the outbreak in 1921-22, which was a very severe one, they estimated that the disease cost about \$70,000,000 in 2 years. They have less than a fiftieth of the livestock that we have. In the same proportion, it would have cost us \$3,500,000,000.

BASIS FOR INDEMNITIES

The CHAIRMAN. To what extent are indemnities paid to the owners of animals and on what basis? I want to know about the program down there.

Dr. SIMMS. In Mexico indemnities will be paid insofar as possible on a weight basis. When we cannot get the animals to the scales, or cannot get the scales to the animals, we shall have to appraise their weight and then the indemnity will be paid on a weight basis.

The CHAIRMAN. What does that mean?

Dr. SIMMS. This has not been definitely settled, but it is proposed that the indemnity will be a peso per kilo, which will roughly figure out about 10 cents a pound.

Mr. KEEFE. Your justification says \$50 a head.

Dr. SIMMS. Yes. That 10 cents will be on an average of 500 pounds per head.

The CHAIRMAN. Is that the weight all the cattle are running?

Dr. SIMMS. That is Mexico's estimate. I will be surprised if they average more than 500 pounds.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the market price for live cattle that are in good trim?

Dr. SIMMS. You mean the Mexican market price?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes.

Dr. SIMMS. I understand that under usual ordinary conditions the market in Mexico does not vary very much from our own market in this country, which of course is now high for good steers—is somewhere around 20 to 24 cents a pound.

The CHAIRMAN. Probably it would be about 15 cents there?

Dr. SIMMS. I would say on the average that the Mexican cattle would not bring more than about 15 cents under normal conditions.

The CHAIRMAN. And the other animal market prices would not be as much as that?

Dr. SIMMS. The hog market I understand in Mexico is quite strong; the price of pork is quite high, but their goats would probably be cheaper than the goats are here.

SERIOUSNESS OF THE DISEASE

The CHAIRMAN. Have you any general statement you would like about this item, or have we covered that already?

Dr. SIMMS. I think we have covered it fairly well. The only general statement I would like to add is to emphasize what has already been said. This is a very serious threat to the livestock industry in this country. If we allow the disease to become enzootic in Mexican cattle Mexico will have foot and mouth disease from now on. It will be coming up against our border and in spite of our efforts, with the

fence, with the patrol, and with quarantine, it will cross our border. When the disease does cross the border it will be very difficult to stamp it out and it will be a process that will continue more or less regularly.

Mr. KEEFE. Why not build the fence down in Mexico some 350 miles below that fence you refer to?

Dr. SIMMS. Mexico does have a quarantine line trying to keep it south of that point.

LIMITED KNOWLEDGE OF THE DISEASE

Mr. KEEFE. Doctor, may I ask you this question: I remember that this subject was discussed before another subcommittee to some extent: that is, the technical phases of this foot and mouth disease, by representatives of the Public Health Service who were before that subcommittee. The information that I got at that time was generally to the effect that like many other things in animal life as well as in medicine, in research you have not progressed far enough in the actual knowledge of the carrier to know the actual source of foot-and-mouth disease: is that true?

Dr. SIMMS. Well, we do not know all about it, but we do a great deal about the disease. We do know, for instance, it is spread very easily in animal products, such as frozen meats that might be shipped in here from some other country.

Mr. KEEFE. The point is that you do not know and cannot state with definiteness the exact type of carrier as yet; at least I got that impression from listening to the experts testify; that is, you do not know whether the disease was transported from animal to man or from man to animal. That is the information that we got as I recall it.

Dr. SIMMS. The disease ordinarily does not attack man; it is the very rare thing for human beings to have it.

Mr. KEEFE. Even so a man can be a carrier of the germ.

Dr. SIMMS. Yes.

Mr. KEEFE. Or the virus, whatever it is.

Dr. SIMMS. We feel we are on sure ground in saying that man is a very important carrier of the disease; a very serious carrier in many outbreaks.

Of course, as I said, there are many things about the disease that we do not know; we do know how it spreads; we know what disinfectants will destroy it; and we have practical methods of disinfecting man, for instance, and his clothes when he comes off a farm where the disease has occurred. We know something concerning the effects of cold and heat and varying degrees of dryness. We have one record showing that infection lived in hay in a barn in California for more than 12 months.

Mr. KEEFE. It is a very, very hazardous thing, so far as I am concerned, if this thing is permitted to get up here.

Dr. SIMMS. The infectiousness of the disease is almost unbelievable. It is very rapid in its progress when it attacks a herd. If, in a normal herd of healthy cattle one cow becomes infected within 4 or 5 days almost every animal in the barn or herd might be showing acute symptoms.

Mr. KEEFE. Is this an implementation of the Gillie bill?

Dr. SIMMS. Yes.

Mr. KEEFE. Which the Congress passed unanimously?

Dr. SIMMS. That is correct.

Mr. KEEFE. In late February, as I remember.

Dr. SIMMS. Yes.

Mr. KEEFE. And this is an appropriation to implement that bill.

Dr. SIMMS. Yes. That bill was signed by the President on the 28th of February.

ADEQUACY OF THE ESTIMATE

Mr. KEEFE. Do you feel that this sum of money that you request will really do this job or how long do you expect that this extreme measure will have to be continued?

Dr. SIMMS. Well, we are working under new conditions and anything we say, of course, you realize will have to be just conjecture, but we will be pleased if the disease can be eradicated in Mexico in 2 years.

Mr. KEEFE. Do you think by the expenditure of \$25,000,000 it can be done?

Dr. SIMMS. I would be very well pleased if we can get by with the expenditure of not to exceed \$25,000,000.

Mr. ROBERTS. This estimate, Mr. Keefe, is intended merely to get started on the program, and the estimate proposes to make the funds available until expended; there is not enough here, however, to complete the job.

Mr. KEEFE. I understand.

Dr. LAMBERT. And the Secretary has to report to the Congress within 30 days after the work gets started, and each 30-day period thereafter the Secretary must make a report on the progress made.

IMPORTANCE OF THE PROBLEM

Mr. KEEFE. There are a lot of people who question the expenditure of money in this manner down in Mexico where it looks as though Uncle Sam is spending a lot of money and will continue to do so, but I personally have observed the efforts of the Public Health Service throughout the world to attack these things at their source and I do not see how they are going to do it any other way.

Dr. SIMMS. To quote something that Congressman Gillie said, and I believe the same statement was made by Mr. Kleberg: The United States has fought two wars on the other man's territory in the last 30 years, and this is simply fighting another war, a disease war, on the other man's territory if we go into Mexico, kill the cattle and eliminate the infection at its source.

Mr. KEEFE. I have succeeded in placing in this record the exact statement I desired in what you have said, Doctor. I think that statement is quite necessary as a part of the justification of this appropriation; that is a very fine statement on this situation. I do not want it up here if can help it.

Dr. LAMBERT. We have got about a ten-billion-dollar livestock industry. Based on past experience this can be a very serious thing.

Mr. KEEFE. My own State of Wisconsin, of course, is vitally interested in this program and in this whole situation.

Dr. SIMMS. It has about \$700,000,000 annual income from livestock alone.

Mr. KEEFE. About that.

BASIS FOR INDEMNITY ESTIMATE

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Why does it cost so much money, Doctor? I understand there are a 150,000 cattle to be slaughtered. Why should it cost nine million to eighteen million to do that?

Dr. SIMMS. The 150,000 cattle were figured at \$50 indemnity, and that would be about \$7,500,000.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. What is the basis of the indemnity?

Dr. SIMMS. The animals will, insofar as possible, be weighed and will be paid for on a per pound basis, roughly at the rate of about 10 cents per pound.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. The cattle that are infected are not worth anything to the owners, are they?

Dr. SIMMS. It has been the well-established principle in this country that when the Government has to destroy animals it pays indemnities.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Why should not the individual be compelled to get rid of the infected animals; it is to his advantage as well as others to get rid of them, is it not?

Dr. SIMMS. Perhaps, but that sort-of procedure has not been successful where it has been attempted, with the exception of perhaps some countries where the Government has had complete power to do anything with the citizen's property. The destruction of property has not been advocated in our country unless there was some indemnification.

Mr. KEEFE. You do this in other diseases—Bang's disease?

Dr. SIMMS. We do it in Bang's disease, tuberculosis, and we did it with foot-and-mouth disease in this country in the outbreak which occurred.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. It strikes me where an individual has cattle that get the disease in his own stock, which is dangerous to his other stock and to that of his neighbor of necessity he ought to get rid of them and I do not quite get the logic of the Federal Government having to pay him a bounty for so doing.

Dr. SIMMS. I am not a lawyer, but I believe we would have some difficulty if we were to require a man to destroy his property without making some indemnification.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. It is a menace to the entire region, according to your testimony.

Dr. SIMMS. Yes, that is correct.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. As a matter of fact, the diseased cattle are not worth a cent to the owner.

Dr. SIMMS. Those that recover do have some value, but their value is decreased very, very materially by an attack of the disease. Of course, in this country, we have not let them recover; we have killed them.

Mr. KEEFE. Is the hide so affected it cannot be used?

Dr. SIMMS. Yes.

Mr. KEEFE. For tanning?

Dr. SIMMS. When we kill an infected animal the hide is slit so that nobody would attempt to dig up the carcass and skin the hide and sell it.

Mr. KEEFE. Could the hide be used?

Dr. SIMMS. Not of the infected animal; the hide is infected and would be too dangerous.

The CHAIRMAN. You mean the leather would still carry the disease germ after it was tanned?

Dr. SIMMS. No, the leather would not, but those handling the hides, the utilities used in tanning, and the shipping facilities that were used would all be possible sources of the disease.

COOPERATION WITH MEXICAN GOVERNMENT

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. If this appropriation is made it is contingent upon the conclusion of these negotiations that Mexico spend on a satisfactory basis?

Dr. SIMMS. That is correct. The Secretary of Agriculture, of course, is empowered to work in cooperation with the Government of Mexico and negotiations are under way.

Mr. KEEFE. Has the Government of Mexico agreed to put up any money for this purpose as yet?

Dr. SIMMS. Yes; the Government of Mexico is already spending a very considerable sum of money and they have agreed to continue to spend funds.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I notice your statement in the Budget estimate says that "Active negotiations with representatives of the Mexican Government to develop terms under which the two Governments will cooperate" are now being carried on by the Department of Agriculture and the Department of State, and it is further stated that there is "A tentative understanding".

Dr. LAMBERT. That has been ratified since, I believe.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. So the negotiations have been concluded now?

Dr. LAMBERT. Negotiations have been concluded covering the meeting we had here March 15.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. On a basis which requires the Government of Mexico to put up as much as the United States puts up?

Dr. LAMBERT. Yes, in accordance with the agreement we have they are spending at the present time at the rate of about \$1,200,000 per month and by the end of June 30 they will spend, according to the estimates they gave us on Saturday, \$9,300,000.

Mr. KEEFE. That is Mexico.

Dr. LAMBERT. Yes; and they are supposed to be able to continue to spend at about that rate. You see, that includes what they spent during January and February. They have an army of about 25,000 men around the quarantined area to prevent the movement of cattle from one region to another.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. 25,000 troops to slaughter 150,000 cattle?

Dr. LAMBERT. No; that is only a part of the activity. I think probably this map will help to explain the situation.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. You would not need that many troops to do the slaughtering.

Dr. LAMBERT. They have to put guards around the areas to prevent even the movement of people from the infected area to the outside to prevent the spread of the disease to other areas.

CONSTRUCTION OF FENCE ALONG INTERNATIONAL BORDER

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. They are trying to maintain a fence for that purpose?

Dr. SIMMS. The fence we were talking about is to be along the international border. The infected areas is below the border.

Mr. KEEFE. Have you the money to build that fence to which you have previously referred?

Dr. SIMMS. The fence that was pointed out is being built by the Boundary Commission and not by Agriculture.

Mr. KEEFE. It is being built now?

Dr. SIMMS. There is some fence under construction; some funds were appropriated for building a part of the international boundary fence during this fiscal year.

Mr. KEEFE. What kind of fence is it going to be; one of these woven, heavy wire, with barbed wire at the top?

Dr. SIMMS. It will be 7 feet high, with either three or four strands of barbed wire at the top and 55 inches of woven wire below.

Mr. KEEFE. What kind of woven wire; is it to be this heavy stuff that has been put out to enclose government areas?

Dr. SIMMS. No; it will not be the link-chain type.

Mr. KEEFE. It will not be that type?

Dr. SIMMS. No; they told us the link chain cost about \$10,000 a mile, and that was out of the question. It will be heavy woven wire.

Mr. KEEFE. Of the chicken-fence type?

Dr. SIMMS. It will be heavier than chicken wire; it will be the usual heavy wire fence that you see around farms; about 55 inches of woven wire and three or four strands of barbed wire.

Mr. KEEFE. It seems rather fantastic to me, as has been indicated, that you could accomplish very much with just a fence in trying to keep out this disease. If you had a fence down there 350 miles I can see where it might do some good, but if the disease is going to get up to the border, Doctor, it is my understanding from the information I get from reading and the observations of others that you are going to have a very difficult time trying to keep this disease out.

Dr. SIMMS. We do not think the fence alone can or will keep it out; but we think a fence will materially reduce the number of outbreaks that will occur in this country if it gets to the border.

SUMMARY OF THE ESTIMATE

The CHAIRMAN. Dr. Simms, I would like to have your detailed statement in the record at this point.

(The statement referred to follows:)

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION, BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY

Control and eradication of foot-and-mouth disease and rinderpest: For expenses necessary to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to control and eradicate foot-and-mouth disease and rinderpest as authorized by the act of February 28, 1947 (Public Law 8), and the act of May 29, 1884, as amended by the act of September 21, 1944 (21 U. S. C. 114a), \$9,000,000, fiscal year 1947, to be available in accordance with section 2 of said Public Law 8 until expended.

PURPOSE OF THIS ESTIMATE

To provide for cooperation with the Government of Mexico in a program for eradication of foot-and-mouth disease in that country in order to protect our livestock industry against foot-and-mouth disease. The existence of the disease in Mexico is a constant threat to our livestock industry.

It is essential that a joint Mexican-United States Foot-and-Mouth Disease Board be established with full authority and funds for planning, directing, and executing an intensive and methodical campaign for the control and eradication of the disease in Mexico.

Justification for estimate for fiscal year 1947

Foot-and-mouth disease was diagnosed in Mexico by veterinarians of the Bureau of Animal Industry and Mexico on December 26, following receipt of information on December 18 that a disease existed there which might be foot-and-mouth disease. This disease has apparently existed there since about November 1, 1946, and it now is in Mexico in at least nine states and the federal district.

Foot-and-mouth disease is highly infectious and spreads with rapidity. Every precaution must be taken to prevent the introduction of the disease into this country. Should the disease gain entrance into the northern states of Mexico, the vast expanse of livestock-producing areas there would make its control almost impossible.

Foot-and-mouth disease has become so widespread in Mexico that the facilities of that country alone are insufficient to cope successfully with the problem. Under the cooperative campaign proposed pursuant to Public Law 8, approved February 28, 1947, an extremely rigid quarantine will be established and maintained around the area where the disease presently exists. Susceptible animals and dangerous products will be prevented from moving out of the quarantined area, and no animals will be allowed to move into the area except for immediate slaughter. All susceptible animals in newly infected and directly exposed herds or flocks will be disposed of by immediate destruction on the premises, followed by thorough disinfection. Animals not yet affected or entirely recovered, which are apparently healthy will be moved in an orderly manner to local slaughterhouses within the area.

These measures constitute a formidable undertaking and will affect the economy of the entire country. It is estimated that 100,000 cattle with the disease, 600,000 exposed cattle, and 2,000,000 swine, sheep, and goats will need to be eliminated.

Cooperation with Mexico will be established through an exchange of notes between the United States and Mexico. A joint Mexican-United States Foot-and-Mouth Disease Board will be established. It will consist of eight members—a director, an official of the Government of Mexico; a codirector, and official of the United States Department of Agriculture; and three members each appointed by the Mexican Secretary of Agriculture and Livestock Industry and the United States Secretary of Agriculture. The Board will plan and outline the campaign for control and eradication, and the director and codirector will execute the plan. Each Government will furnish technical personnel to be under the director and codirector. Under the program contemplated to June 30, 1947, the joint contribution to the campaign will be \$18,350,000 as follows:

United States expenses for equipment, materials, and personnel (approximate)-----	\$1, 500, 000
Indemnities on 150,000 cattle-----	7, 500, 000
Total for United States-----	9, 000, 000
Mexican expenses to June 30 (approximate)-----	7, 600, 000
Indemnities for hogs, sheep, and goats-----	1, 750, 000
Total for Mexico-----	9, 350, 000

Contribution of the United States: It is planned that approximately 150,000 cattle will be slaughtered before June 30, 1947. These animals will be purchased by the joint board, their price being computed on a weight basis. The average cost will be about \$50 per head. The purchase price for these cattle is estimated at \$7,500,000, which expense will be assumed by the United States through the joint board. To facilitate the purchase of these cattle, funds will be transferred to the joint board to make these purchases. Cattle not destroyed will be turned over to the Government of Mexico for slaughter for food purposes. Any moneys received through their sale will be used by the Government of Mexico in furtherance of the campaign, in addition to other services rendered by Mexico. It is estimated that operating expenses of the joint board will be \$25,000. The contribution to the joint board by the United States will therefore be \$7,525,000 for the fiscal year 1947.

Equipment such as jeeps, passenger cars, trucks, truck tank cars, excavators, bulldozers, railway stock cars, sprayer equipment, and hand tools will be purchased and made available to the joint board for the campaign. Rubber and other clothing, masks and goggles will be furnished for protection and sanitary requirements. Disinfectants such as lye and cresol will also be furnished.

Technical personnel of the United States will be detailed to the joint board for the campaign. Veterinarians and lay assistants, the latter to carry on disinfecting work, including the handling of pumps, will be dispatched to Mexico as rapidly as possible. They will be in a travel status during their detail.

The Government of Mexico will furnish about 25,000 troops for the campaign, an increase of 10,000 over troops presently assigned, and will pay all indemnities for sheep, swine, and goats slaughtered. It is estimated that 100,000 of these classes of livestock will be purchased and destroyed or slaughtered in the fiscal year 1947 at a cost to that Government of \$1,750,000. Mexico will furnish veterinarians and their travel expenses, office personnel, labor for digging and burial of animals, quarantine station facilities, disinfectants, etc. Expenditures in Mexico through June 30, 1947, exclusive of the cost of purchasing livestock, will be approximately \$7,600,000, or a total outlay estimated at \$9,350,000.

The CHAIRMAN. Is it the purpose of the Department and the Mexican Agency to move in and clean this thing out just as rapidly as can be?

Dr. SIMMS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. How long is it going to take to do it?

Dr. SIMMS. I would be pleased if the job is accomplished and they are free of foot-and-mouth disease in 2 years.

NEED FOR IMMEDIATE INITIATION OF PROGRAM

The CHAIRMAN. Frankly I am impressed with the thought that if the thing needs to be done it should be done right away, and if you are going in there you ought to begin to move now.

Dr. SIMMS. We feel very much that way. We feel that it would have been much easier to eradicate the disease if it had been undertaken on the 26th of December when it was first diagnosed.

The CHAIRMAN. It is mostly a matter of slaughtering the cattle, is it not?

Dr. SIMMS. That is right.

The CHAIRMAN. Why do they not move in and do the job, if that has to be done, and if they have 25,000 troops kicking around; why do they not go ahead and do what has to be done to eradicate the cattle; that would seem like the way to do it.

Dr. SIMMS. We have a statement from the Mexican Government that they expect to slaughter about 2,000 head of cattle a day when the program is under way.

The CHAIRMAN. 2,000 head.

Dr. SIMMS. Yes, or maybe 2,500, and we feel there are about 600,000 cattle to be killed and that would mean 300 days.

The CHAIRMAN. Is that a reasonable program in your opinion, Dr. Simms?

Dr. SIMMS. Yes; I think it is about as fast as we can move. You see the slaughtering must be accompanied by the program of disinfecting the quarters on which the animals have been kept, and then after a reasonable length of time, say 100 to 150 days, test animals will be brought back to these places and they must be kept under observation to see whether the disease recurs.

The CHAIRMAN. It seems that the part of the program having to do with slaughtering ought to move five or six times as fast as that.

Dr. SIMMS. I can assure you we will move as fast as we can.

The CHAIRMAN. Because you are going to have the thing spreading among the cattle that are not infected in that territory so all of the time you are operating you are going to have to quarantine other territory, so it does look as if the situation ought to be moved, if you are going to move at all.

Dr. SIMMS. The faster we can move the better it will be.

Mr. ROBERTS. Mr. Chairman, the feeling of the Department is the same as you have expressed here. That is the very thing that is going to have to be done, and it is for that reason that this estimate is proposed, even before the negotiations with the Mexican Government were completed; in order that the funds would be available and the initial preparatory steps could be taken.

Dr. LAMBERT. As a matter of fact, we have already moved as fast as we could to locate the equipment and supplies, rubber gloves, clothing, and things of that kind, and we are ready to move in as fast as we can.

We have been working with War Assets and with other agencies and we have the veterinarians lined up and they have been placed on notice that they may be expected to move in on short notice. One of the difficulties is that Mexico is very limited in her veterinary personnel. I believe they only have a few hundred.

Dr. SIMMS. They have only about 300 in the entire country.

The CHAIRMAN. But they must have plenty of slaughterers and plenty of fellows to bury the animals.

Dr. SIMMS. One of the problems, when you move in on an outbreak and slaughter the animals is getting the animals buried. We proposed to go in there with bulldozers and gasoline shovels.

The CHAIRMAN. You have the disinfectants?

Dr. SIMMS. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. To a certain extent.

Dr. SIMMS. Some are in short supply. We are having a hard time getting some of the disinfectants at this time that we need.

The CHAIRMAN. You mean lime and that sort of thing?

Dr. SIMMS. Lye, which is particularly short.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you have any further suggestions to offer, Doctor?

Dr. LAMBERT. No, I do not.

The CHAIRMAN. How fast does this money need to be made available?

Dr. LAMBERT. The quicker it is made available—and we feel that time is of the essence—the quicker we could move in. We could move in today if we had the money.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Case.

Mr. CASE. I have no questions to ask at this time as I believe the situation has been as well developed as can be done at this meeting. I do, however, want to urge you gentlemen from the Department of Agriculture to move just as rapidly as possible on this program. You should do everything you can to control it where it is. Should it be allowed to spread into this country it can cause untold losses in our livestock industry. I agree with the sentiment already expressed, that this is one war that might better be fought elsewhere than in our own country, even though it may be extremely unfortunate for the country involved.

The CHAIRMAN. This apparently concludes the hearing; thank you, gentlemen.

APPROPRIATION FOR THE CONTROL AND ERADICATION OF FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE AND RINDERPEST

MARCH 21, 1947.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the
State of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. TABER, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted the
following

REPORT

[To accompany H. J. Res. 154]

The Committee on Appropriations, to whom was referred the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 154) entitled "Joint resolution for appropriations for control and eradication of foot-and-mouth disease and rinderpest," report the measure with a favorable recommendation for its immediate consideration and passage by the House.

The appropriation as proposed in the joint resolution is based upon an estimate contained in House Document No. 173 of the present session. The following is quoted from the President's message transmitting the estimate:

In December 1946 the Department of Agriculture received a report of the first case of foot-and-mouth disease on the continent of North America since 1929, when an outbreak in southern California was suppressed. The present reported outbreak was near Santa Cruz, Mexico, and after the results of laboratory tests were available, veterinarians from the United States Department of Agriculture concurred with those of the Mexican Ministry of Agriculture in the finding that the ailment was foot-and-mouth disease. Since that time the disease has spread rapidly into 10 other Mexican States and the Federal District, over an area of about 150 by 250 miles, chiefly in a westerly direction. No cases have appeared in the United States, and the nearest affected herd reported is about 350 miles from the border.

On February 28, 1947, the President approved S. 568, a bill to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to cooperate with the Government of Mexico in the control and eradication of foot-and-mouth disease and rinderpest (Public Law 8, 80th Cong.). Under the provisions of this act, members of the staff of the Department of Agriculture and of the Department of State are engaged in active negotiations with representatives of the Mexican Government to develop terms under which the two Governments will cooperate in seeking to stamp out foot-and-mouth disease which is now rampant in Mexico.

2 ERADICATION OF FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE AND RINDERPEST

Negotiations with Mexico have reached the point where there is a tentative understanding of the terms of cooperation which appear to be practicable. While some further time will be required to work out final agreement between the two Governments, it appears that in the meantime the disease is spreading, with the possibility of outbreaks in sections far removed from the infected area. The threat to the livestock, dairy, meat-packing, and related and dependent industries in the United States grows increasingly serious. It is imperative that action be taken immediately to avoid the loss of further invaluable time. A tentative agreement between the two Governments outlines the terms of a cooperative program of eradication to June 30, 1947, and it therefore becomes urgent that there be transmitted to Congress an estimate of appropriation in the amount of \$9,000,000 to provide the share of the United States in this program. An appropriation of this amount will enable the Department, without delay, not only to carry out its part of the control program in Mexico consisting largely of slaughter of diseased animals and consequent indemnification, but also to further strengthen quarantine and other protective measures in the United States, if necessary. The Mexican contribution to this undertaking will be \$9,350,000. Additional funds will be requested later in accordance with the needs of the program.

The committee recommends the appropriation of \$9,000,000, the full amount of the budget estimate, and most emphatically urges that the Department of Agriculture move with all possible speed to carry out the provisions of this resolution. The committee believes that the program as outlined by representatives of the Department, contemplates a longer period of activity than should be necessary and suggests that it be reconsidered with the idea of adopting a more intensive program for a shorter period of time in order to eradicate this disease in Mexico before it has a chance to spread into the United States.

The committee calls attention to the fact that section 3 of Public Law 8 requires a report to Congress every 30 days on the operations carried on hereunder. It is the intention of the committee to review these reports and keep in constant touch with the work.



80TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. J. RES. 154

[Report No. 179]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MARCH 20, 1947

Mr. TABER introduced the following joint resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations

MARCH 21, 1947

Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

JOINT RESOLUTION

Making an appropriation for expenses incident to the control and eradication of foot-and-mouth disease and rinderpest.

1 *Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives*
2 *of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That there is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the
4 Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for expenses neces-
5 sary to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to control and
6 eradicate foot-and-mouth disease and rinderpest as author-
7 ized by the Act of February 28, 1947 (Public Law 8),
8 and the Act of May 29, 1884, as amended by the Act of
9 September 21, 1944 (21 U. S. C. 114a), fiscal year 1947,
10 \$9,000,000, to be available for the purposes of carrying
11 out the provisions of said Public Law 8 until June 30,
12 1948.

Union Calendar No. 77

80TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. J. RES. 154

[Report No. 179]

JOINT RESOLUTION

Making an appropriation for expenses incident
to the control and eradication of foot-and-
mouth disease and rinderpest.

By Mr. TABER

MARCH 20, 1947

Referred to the Committee on Appropriations

MARCH 21, 1947

Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on
the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

of any person, in any position, at any time. I, therefore, hope this question may be concluded today by the acceptance of the amendments, and that this question may be submitted to the State legislatures for approval or rejection, as they may determine.

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, the splendid argument made by the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. McCORMACK] was most convincing and this legislation, I fear, may come to plague us if the legislatures of two-thirds of the States should approve, which I hope they will not. It has been stated that while favorable action has been taken by Congress it does not mean that the various State legislatures would follow the action of Congress. However, I venture to say that in many of the States it will be felt that in view that Congress has acted that the legislatures should not deny favorable action on the amendment. Personally I would have preferred that instead of leaving the matter to the legislatures that we would have provided for conventions so that the real viewpoint of the people of the respective States would control.

I cannot quite understand why the majority feel the need of changing the Constitution which has stood us so well for 160 years. It is my opinion that only an extraordinary man, one of great ability, and one who had the interest of the country at heart, could be urged to run and be reelected to a third and fourth Presidential term, as was President Franklin D. Roosevelt. It is certain that a weak man who did not enjoy the confidence of the people could not be reelected to a third or fourth term. Consequently, I voted against the original bill and shall vote against the adoption of the conference report.

Mr. MICHENER. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. THOMASON) there were—ayes 81, noes 29.

Mr. FORAND. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. The Chair will count.

Mr. FORAND. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw the point of order.

So (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the Senate amendments were concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE TO EXTEND REMARKS

Mr. MICHENER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members who so desire may be permitted to extend their own remarks in the RECORD preceding the vote on the resolution.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND THE FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1948

Mr. KEEFE, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the bill (H. R.

2700, Rept. No. 178) making appropriations for the Department of Labor, the Federal Security Agency, and related independent agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and for other purposes, which was read a first and second time, and, with the accompanying report, referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered printed.

Mr. RAYBURN reserved all points of order on the bill.

CONTROL AND ERADICATION OF FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE AND RINDERPEST

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I call up House Joint Resolution 154, making appropriations for expenses incident to the control and eradication of the foot-and-mouth disease and rinderpest, and ask unanimous consent that the same be considered in the House as in Committee of the Whole.

The Clerk read the title of the joint resolution.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER]?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, etc., That there is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for expenses necessary to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to control and eradicate foot-and-mouth disease and rinderpest as authorized by the act of February 28, 1947 (Public Law 8), and the act of May 29, 1884, as amended by the act of September 21, 1944 (21 U. S. C. 114a), fiscal year 1947, \$9,000,000, to be available for the purposes of carrying out the provisions of said Public Law 8 until June 30, 1948.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, there is a foot-and-mouth disease outbreak amongst cattle in Mexico, and it is spreading very rapidly. The Mexican Government has agreed to put in about \$9,350,000. We have been authorized to move into the picture by the Gillie bill, Public Law No. 8, which was passed a short time ago. The Department of Agriculture is ready to step in. At the present time Mexico has 25,000 troops keeping a quarantine on these cattle.

These foot-and-mouth disease outbreaks are very expensive and are very difficult to handle. Unless we move in rapidly, it is going to be disastrous to our entire livestock industry all over the North American Continent.

What bothers me about it is that the program of the Department of Agriculture is so slow. They propose only to kill 2,000 animals a day, whereas I believe they should equip themselves to take care of 20,000 and get it cleaned up immediately before it spreads any farther.

I do not feel that the Appropriations Committee on the House of Representatives should take a chance on having any responsibility placed on their shoulders for failure to meet this situation.

Mr. THOMASON. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. THOMASON. Coming as I do from the Mexican border and being more or less familiar with the seriousness of the situation in Mexico, I would like to commend the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Appropriations for this prompt action. The situation is not only serious. It is very alarming. I think perhaps they are beginning to make some headway to get it under control. Time is of the essence, and I urge prompt and effective action to stamp out this dread disease.

Mr. TABER. The Department of Agriculture is moving too slow.

Mr. THOMASON. Yes; I agree with that. I hope this will be the means of speeding it up. I agree in what the gentleman said about the slowness of the program but I think that was largely because they have not had enough money to proceed with the full program.

Mr. TABER. They did not ask for the money until yesterday, and we are giving our approval today.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. I simply wish to make the point that the committee acted immediately after the Department brought the request for the funds and reported the bill out on the very next day.

Mr. THOMASON. We from the cattle country are very happy at the promptness with which the committee acted. I hope the Department of Agriculture will follow your fine example.

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield.

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. The legislative act requires 30-day reports from the Secretary of Agriculture. I am merely suggesting that the Members, especially the committee and those from the cattle areas, should interest themselves personally in those reports to see that action comes from the Secretary on this foot-and-mouth-disease problem.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may require to the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. GILLIE].

Mr. GILLIE. Mr. Speaker, House Joint Resolution 154 provides for an appropriation of \$9,000,000 for use in carrying out the joint United States-Mexican program for exterminating foot-and-mouth disease in the Republic of Mexico through June 30, 1947.

Inasmuch as both the House and Senate unanimously approved American participation in this important program less than a month ago, there should be no opposition to the appropriation of this comparatively modest sum.

I am pleased to report that rapid progress in formulating an effective campaign against foot-and-mouth disease in Mexico has been made in recent weeks by officials of the two governments.

Meeting in Washington, officials representing Mexican agriculture and the United States Department of Agriculture have made a careful estimate of expenses incurred by the Mexican Government since the outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease in Mexico, and probable expenses

through June 30, 1947, of both Governments in order to carry out an effective campaign.

It was my pleasure to meet with these officials last week and have them as my guests at the Capitol. Many of you met them at that time. They included the Honorable Oscar Flores, Mexican Under Secretary of Animal Industry; Ignacio de la Torre, representing the Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Industry of Mexico, and Adolfo Alarcon, Agricultural Attaché of the Mexican Embassy.

Representing the American Government in conference with these gentlemen were W. V. Lambert, Administrator of the Agricultural Research Administration; Dr. B. T. Simms, Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry; and John A. Hopkins, of the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations.

The following findings and recommendations resulted from these conferences:

Whereas Mexico is incurring expenses for services, personnel, equipment, and supplies which are estimated to amount to \$7,600,000 up to June 30, and will be responsible for indemnities to be paid for slaughter of hogs, goats, and sheep, which will amount to a sum of approximately \$1,750,000, making a total Mexican contribution of \$9,350,000 for this period.

It is recommended: 1. That the United States contribution for this period should consist of expenses for equipment, supplies, personnel, and so forth, amounting to approximately \$1,500,000, plus indemnities of \$7,500,000 for cattle slaughtered, making a total of \$9,000,000.

2. That any salvage recovered by Mexico from animals slaughtered during the campaign should be used in the joint campaign in addition to the services already rendered by Mexico, and, with regard to the continuation of the joint program for the eradication of foot-and-mouth disease in Mexico after July 1, 1947.

Whereas Mexico hopes to continue its expenditures at approximately the same rate as during the months April-June 1947, but foresees that it will not be able to increase this rate of expenditure,

It is further recommended: 1. That, if a fully effective program of eradication is to be carried on during the succeeding 12 months, the United States Government be prepared to increase its rate of expenditures, the amount of such increase to be dependent on the total expenditures necessary for the period from July 1, 1947, to June 30, 1948.

(Mr. GILLIE asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON].

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, the two appalling features of this disease are first, its incurability, and second, the alarming rapidity with which it is disseminated.

The only remedy is extermination. All infected animals, or animals exposed to infection, must be slaughtered promptly and either incinerated or buried at least 7 feet deep and beyond all possibility of disinterment.

It spreads with such rapidity, carried by men, dogs, and birds, that if allowed to take its course, it would within a short time eliminate the livestock industry. It first appeared in Mexico in December and although quarantined and opposed by every resource of the Mexican Govern-

ment, it is now distributed through 10 Mexican States and already has traveled a distance of 250 miles.

The disease is not restricted to cattle but affects all cloven-footed animals, including goats, deer, sheep, and hogs. Its impact upon the livestock of the country is as deadly as an outbreak of smallpox among primitive nomadic tribes in the last century, and unless controlled would eventually wipe out a large part of the animal life of North America.

Some scientists have advanced the idea that the possibility of the incidence of some such disease may explain the mysterious disappearance of prehistoric animals, such as the dinosaur, the largest animal of all time, which roamed through the length and breadth of North America in countless numbers during the Cretaceous period and then became extinct although there was no form of animal life on the globe at the time which could have brought about its extinction.

Although the Mexican Government has deployed an army of 25,000 men about the infected area and is making every effort to restrict and exterminate it, the problem is of such serious proportions, and the disease is advancing so rapidly toward our own borders that it is necessary for us to cooperate at once. Frankly, the \$9,000,000 carried in the pending bill will not be sufficient to see us through. But it is all that can be utilized at this time and will carry on the work until further funds can be provided.

The report accompanying the resolution is somewhat misleading in that it may serve to give the impression that the Department of Agriculture has not moved with sufficient celerity and is not attacking the problem with sufficient emphasis.

Quite the contrary is true. The news of the outbreak, with the suggestion that the contagion might be the dreaded foot-and-mouth disease, reached the Department one afternoon. Early the next morning a plane was dispatched with American scientists to the scene of the outbreak. The telegram announcing that the diagnosis was unmistakable was received at the Department at 5 o'clock p. m. and at 5:30 o'clock telegrams were dispatched alerting all stations and closing the Mexican border to importations of susceptible animals and taking every other step warranted by the situation.

The delay intervening between that time and this was due to the necessity of the Mexican authorities completing their plans and securing authorization for negotiations. The representatives of the Mexican Government with final authority to act reached Washington Saturday and the American Department of Agriculture promptly concluded arrangements and forwarded a budget estimate through regular channels to the House on Monday. In the meantime materials had been located, contracts prepared and every action taken that could be taken in advance of concordance with the Mexican Government and appropriation by the Congress.

I congratulate the Department and those in charge of this work for the aggressive and efficient way in which they

have met the situation. It could not have been more ably or more expeditiously handled.

It has been suggested that the rate of slaughter of 2,000 head of cattle a day is too low and indicates either lack of appreciation of the situation or failure to meet it with all available resources. On the contrary, the processing and slaughter of 2,000 head per day is the limit of physical capacity—especially in the early days of the campaign. The process of acquisition, indemnification, and eradication, with all the attending difficulties of salvage of exposed but uninfected animals over so wide and broken a terrain presents obstacles insurmountable at a greater rate of speed, while the cooperation of owners, processors, and officials is being enlisted and a routine established.

As a matter of fact the Committee on Appropriations has acted only and solely on the advice and suggestion of the Department. The amount of the \$9,000,000 appropriation itself was determined by the Department and not by the committee, which merely approved it.

But time is short and the committee is to be commended for the promptness with which it has cooperated. I trust the House will likewise cooperate with a unanimous vote on the resolution.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the resolution.

The resolution was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. ROBSION asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include therein a letter from Mr. Ernest T. Weir, president of the Weirton Steel Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.

DISTRIBUTION AND PRICING OF SUGAR

Mr. KUNKEL. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of House Joint Resolution 146, to extend the powers and authorities under certain statutes with respect to the distribution and pricing of sugar, and for other purposes.

The motion was agreed to. Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of House Joint Resolution 146, relating to the distribution and pricing of sugar, with Mr. COLE of New York in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill. By unanimous consent, the first reading of the bill was dispensed with.

Mr. WOLCOTT. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 10 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, I think that the purposes of House Joint Resolution 146, which is before us for consideration, quite generally meet the approval of the House. The Committee on Banking and Currency held rather extensive hearings and debated it quite at length, and it was reported out of the committee unanimously with the reservation, as is usual, that the committee members might take any position they cared to on the

Many letters and telephone calls came to the editor's desk expressing unsolicited agreement with the Item's program.

In addition the Item asked representative citizens of the State to express their opinion on the subject. A cross section of opinion is printed below:

Former Gov. Sam H. Jones: "Your editorial 'America's Great Opportunity,' is the most powerful argument for a 'United States of Europe' I have read. At the same time it gives a clear picture of our present inadequate foreign policy, particularly as respects Russia and Europe.

"The editorial's most potent quality, however, is the feeling one has when he finishes the reading—the feeling which says 'Why don't we do something about it?'"

Dr. Thornton Terhune, head of the Department of History, College of Arts and Sciences, Tulane University, and authority on European history: "I am in enthusiastic agreement with every word of the editorial entitled 'America's Great Opportunity.'

"An on-the-scene study of the suicidal course which European affairs, political, and economic, have been taking for the past 20 years has led me to have one positive conviction concerning the future of Western Europe.

"That conviction is simply this: It may still be possible to save western Europe, but nothing can save the individual western European nations as such.

"It seems to me, after careful study of the editorial, that both the essence and point of its message are to be found in one particular sentence, the one wherein you state: 'It goes without saying that to rescue by federation will be difficult, but to save it without federation is impossible.'

"You are absolutely right. And there will be many who will say: 'Yes, but can western Europe be saved even by federation?' This I would answer by telling a little story:

"I once knew an elderly and seasoned physician of the old-fashioned family-doctor type who was rather given to positive expression when irked by what seemed to him a lack of intelligence. One of his charges, a well-intentioned but none too brilliant creature, had the misfortune to suffer a ruptured appendix, whereupon the physician recommended an immediate operation.

"'But, Doctor,' said the nervous patient, 'if they operate will you promise that I'll get well?'"

"'Hell, no,' he answered, 'but you're gonna die if they don't.'

"The analogy needs no amplification."

John Hall Jacobs, city librarian: "I extend my congratulations on your excellent statement of a plan which seems to be the best, in my opinion, that has been considered.

"It was a clear and helpful summary of the situation and as an editorial is in a class with the finest ones I have read.

"I agree wholeheartedly, with minor reservations, with this expression of our need for a program in relation to a permanent solution of the European situation."

The Reverend Thomas J. Shields, president of Loyola University: "The editorial 'America's Great Opportunity,' was very appropriate and very fine. After all, the human race is really one race, so why do we have to be so utterly separate and apart from each other, always fighting and quarreling?"

Archbishop Joseph Francis Rummell: "Undoubtedly the plan outlined in the Item editorial, on the formation of a United States of Europe, represents very progressive thinking and an idealism that is worthy of serious consideration.

"However, it is hardly fair to compare the merging of the Thirteen Colonies into the United States of America with the merging of the European nations into one united nation. In the first, there was uniformity of origin and language, for most of the colonists were of English origin.

"Also, there was a common ambition—namely, to be separated from the domination of the mother country and to breathe the air of freedom in a new atmosphere.

"In Europe there are centuries of tradition, with differences of nationality, language, custom and rivalries, all of which are still evident even in the midst of the modern crisis. Nevertheless, the ideal must some time be attempted, notwithstanding the evident difficulties.

"It is significant that 150 years have elapsed since Washington expressed the idea of a United States of Europe on the American pattern and 100 years have passed since Victor Hugo gave expression to the same idea; and yet, there has not been even an approach to such a unification.

"However, we must not despair. Certainly a United States of Europe is worth a trial and may prove the alternative of quarreling, rivalries and possibly new wars with which we are confronted, notwithstanding all the sacrifice and punishment of the recent World Wars.

"Let us hope that idealism will prevail once again, as it did in the formation of the United States of America."

Walter Williams, radio commentator: "I think America's Great Opportunity was one of the finest editorials I have ever had the pleasure of reading.

"I am enthusiastic about the plan advocated, which looks to me like the most practical solution yet offered for the problems of Europe.

"Such a federation of European nations could well save American lives and dollars. I am wholeheartedly in favor of it."

Ben J. Williams, cotton exporter: "In my opinion your editorial was outstandingly forceful, logical, and timely.

"You have pointed out the only course to be followed if world chaos is to be avoided and an enduring peace secured.

"I hope your contribution to the cause of sound thought, offered now while there is less freedom from fear and from want than ever, will receive world-wide attention.

"I suggest it be sent with the editors' personal letter of transmittal to a large number of important individuals in circles where our destiny is up for decision."

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 5 o'clock and 58 minutes p. m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until Monday, March 24, 1947, at 12 o'clock noon.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

475. A letter from the Director, Administrative Office of the United States Courts, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill to amend section 2 of an act entitled "An act to provide for the establishment of a probation system in the United States courts, except in the District of Columbia," approved March 4, 1925, as amended (18 U. S. C. 725); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

476. A letter from the Director, Administrative Office of the United States Courts, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill to provide for the setting aside of convictions of Federal offenders who have been placed on probation and have fully complied with the conditions of their probation; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

477. A letter from the Acting Attorney General, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill to provide for the payment of the sum of \$92 to Carl W. Sundstrom; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

478. A letter from the Librarian of Congress, transmitting the report of the Library of Congress Planning Committee, dated March 12, 1947; to the Committee on House Administration.

479. A letter from the President, United States Civil Service Commission, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill to amend the act entitled "An act to provide for the payment to certain Government employees for accumulated or accrued annual leave due upon their separation from Government service," approved November 21, 1944; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

480. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report on the audit of United States Housing Corporation for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1945 (H. Doc. No. 178); to the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments and ordered to be printed.

481. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting revised estimates of appropriation for the fiscal year 1947 amounting to a decrease of \$3,434,200 for the Department of Commerce (H. Doc. No. 179); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

482. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a deficiency estimate of appropriation for the fiscal year 1944 in the amount of \$2,065.51 for the Securities and Exchange Commission (H. Doc. No. 180); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

483. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a supplemental estimate of appropriation for the fiscal year 1948 in the amount of \$50,000 for the Smithsonian Institution (H. Doc. No. 181); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

484. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a report prepared by the American Red Cross reflecting all foreign war relief operations which have been conducted since July 1, 1940; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. KEEFE: Committee on Appropriations. H. R. 2700. A bill making appropriations for the Department of Labor, the Federal Security Agency, and related independent agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 178). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. TABER: Committee on Appropriations. House Joint Resolution 154. Joint resolution making an appropriation for expenses incident to the control and eradication of foot-and-mouth disease and rinderpest; without amendment (Rept. No. 179). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mrs. ST. GEORGE: Committee on Post Office and Civil Service submits a supplemental report on H. R. 1350, a bill to amend the act entitled "An act to establish a National Archives of the United States Government, and for other purposes" (Rept. No. 44, pt. 2). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 3 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. KEEFE:

H. R. 2700. A bill making appropriations for the Department of Labor, the Federal Se-

curity Agency, and related independent agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. BARRETT:

H. R. 2701. A bill to amend the Carey Act with respect to leasing, for grazing or for oil or gas development, unsettled and unclaimed portions of land; to the Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. BEALL:

H. R. 2702. A bill to permit members of the Metropolitan Police Department of the District of Columbia, the United States Park Police force, the White House Police force, and the Fire Department of the District of Columbia for the purpose of determining eligibility for certain benefits of relief and retirement to receive credit for honorable military or naval service; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. BOGGS of Louisiana:

H. R. 2703. A bill to enable veterans who are civil-service employees to take advantage of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. CURTIS:

H. R. 2704. A bill to amend chapter 29 of the Internal Revenue Code; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. FULLER:

H. R. 2705. A bill to provide for the conveyance of the Fort Ontario Military Reservation, N. Y., to the State of New York; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. GATHINGS:

H. R. 2706. A bill to require the Administrator of the Farmers' Home Administration to execute and deliver to present owners of real property quitclaim deeds to the interest in the minerals in or under such property reserved by the United States pursuant to the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act in those cases in which such interest has only a nominal value; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. HEDRICK:

H. R. 2707. A bill to provide direct Federal old-age assistance at the rate of \$65 per month to needy citizens 55 years of age or over; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. LANE:

H. R. 2708. A bill to provide for the establishment of a United States Foreign Service Academy; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. HARRIS:

H. R. 2709. A bill to amend section 4 of the Rural Electrification Act of 1936, as amended, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. MILLS:

H. R. 2710. A bill to amend the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation Act to provide a secondary market for farm loans made under the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, as amended, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. BOGGS of Louisiana:

H. R. 2711. A bill to provide that the Legislative Reference Service shall compile and make available the voting records of the Members of Congress; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. PACE:

H. R. 2712. A bill to extend the time within which applications for benefits under the World War Adjusted Compensation Act may be filed; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts (by request):

H. R. 2713. A bill to encourage employment of veterans with pensionable or compensable service-connected disabilities through Federal reimbursement to any employer, insurer, or fund, of amounts of workmen's compensation paid on account of disability or death arising out of such employment; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H. R. 2714. A bill to provide for a statutory award of \$10 per month to any war veteran

who was wounded, gassed, injured, or disabled by an instrumentality of war in a zone of hostilities, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H. R. 2715. A bill to amend the World War Veterans' Act, 1924, as amended, to provide continuation of insurance benefits (under certain conditions) to persons permanently and totally disabled, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H. R. 2716. A bill to provide increases of compensation for veterans of World War I and World War II with service-connected disabilities, who have dependents; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mrs. BOLTON:

H. R. 2717. A bill to amend section 301 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, so as to prohibit the introduction into interstate commerce of salt, for table use, not having a required content of iodides; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. GOODWIN:

H. R. 2718. A bill to amend section 811 (c) of the Internal Revenue Code with respect to the inclusion in the gross estate for the purposes of the estate tax of certain transfers taking effect at death; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. REED of Illinois:

H. R. 2719. A bill to amend the Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SCHWABE of Oklahoma:

H. R. 2720. A bill granting exemption from income tax in the case of retirement pensions and annuities of governmental employees; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN:

H. R. 2721. A bill to amend the act of March 10, 1934, entitled "An act to promote the conservation of wildlife, fish, and game, and for other purposes," as amended by the act approved August 14, 1946; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. KEE:

H. R. 2722. A bill to eliminate the requirement that a veteran pursuing a course of education or training under the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944 must satisfy the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs as to his reasons for making a change in such course; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. MILLER of Connecticut:

H. R. 2723. A bill to incorporate the Jewish War Veterans of the United States of America; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ROGERS of Florida:

H. R. 2724. A bill to provide for recognition of the State of Florida as a community-property State for Federal income-tax purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ENGLE of California:

H. R. 2725. A bill creating a Commission on Federal Contributions to States and Local Governments by reason of Federal ownership of real property; to the Committee on Public Lands.

H. R. 2726. A bill authorizing annual payments to States, Territories, and insular governments, for the benefit of their local political subdivisions, based on the fair value of the national-forest lands situated therein, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. BOGGS of Louisiana:

H. Con. Res. 34. Concurrent resolution favoring the creation of a United States of Europe within the framework of the United Nations; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. COLMER:

H. Con. Res. 35. Concurrent resolution providing for the printing of additional copies of House Report No. 541, Seventy-ninth Congress; House Report No. 1205, Seventy-ninth Congress; and House Report No. 2729, Seventy-ninth Congress; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. KEARNEY:

H. Res. 159. Resolution making H. R. 246 a special order of business; to the Committee on Rules.

MEMORIALS

Under clause 3 of rule XXII, memorials were presented and referred as follows:

By the SPEAKER: Memorial of the Legislature of the State of New Mexico, memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States to make national service life insurance available to all Pacific island veterans; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of North Dakota, memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States to enact legislation barring all forms of liquor advertising from interstate mails, from radio and motion-picture programs; to the Committee on Public Lands.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. DIRKSEN:

H. R. 2727. A bill for the relief of Illinois Packing Co., of Chicago, Ill.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. JENSEN:

H. R. 2728. A bill for the relief of Darwin Siump; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. O'TOOLE:

H. R. 2729. A bill for the relief of the legal guardian of Rose Mary Ammirato, a minor; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. REES:

H. R. 2730. A bill for the relief of Joseph A. Curry; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. RIVERS:

H. R. 2731. A bill for the relief of Gustave A. Lohse; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SCOBLOCK:

H. R. 2732. A bill for the relief of Dennis Stanton; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SMITH of Kansas:

H. R. 2733. A bill for the relief of Andrew W. Peterson; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. TIBBOTT:

H. R. 2734. A bill for the relief of Joseph M. Henry; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

238. By Mr. KEATING: Petition protesting against the discontinuance of rent control and urging the continuance of sugar control; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

239. By Mr. SCRIVNER: Petition of citizens of Redfield, Kans., urging support for legislation to prohibit the transportation in interstate commerce of alcoholic-beverage advertising, and the broadcasting of alcoholic-beverage advertising over the radio; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

240. By Mr. SMITH of Wisconsin: Resolutions adopted by the Sheet Metal Contractors National Association board of directors meeting held recently, requesting removal of all priorities and directives that are holding back the peacetime production of necessary material for construction of all kinds; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

241. By Mr. TIBBOTT: Petition of a number of veterans from Cambria County, Pa.: (1) To permit immediate cash payments for unused leave, (2) to provide for increased subsistence payments under the GI bill of rights, (3) to lift the on-the-job wage ceilings; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

CONTROL AND ERADICATION OF FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE AND RINDERPEST

HEARINGS BEFORE THE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS UNITED STATES SENATE EIGHTIETH CONGRESS FIRST SESSION ON

H. J. Res. 154

A JOINT RESOLUTION MAKING AN APPROPRIATION
FOR EXPENSES INCIDENT TO THE CONTROL
AND ERADICATION OF FOOT-AND-MOUTH
DISEASE AND RINDERPEST

Printed for the use of the Committee on Appropriations



UNITED STATES
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CONTROL AND ERADICATION OF FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE AND RINDERPEST

MONDAY, MARCH 24, 1947

UNITED STATES SENATE,
COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS,
Washington, D. C.

The committee met at 11 a. m., pursuant to notice, in the committee room of the Capitol, Hon. Styles Bridges (chairman) presiding.

Present: Senators Bridges (chairman), Gurney, Reed, Wherry, Saltonstall, Young, Knowland, Dworshak, McKellar, Hayden, Thomas and O'Mahoney.

The CHAIRMAN. The committee will be in order.

We are considering House Joint Resolution 154, making an appropriation for expenses incident to the control and eradication of foot-and-mouth disease and rinderpest.

There are several representatives of the Department of Agriculture here, and I will ask Dr. Lambert to make the first statement.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY

STATEMENTS OF DR. W. V. LAMBERT, ADMINISTRATOR, AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION; B. T. SIMMS, CHIEF OF THE BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY; AND S. O. FLADNESS, ASSISTANT CHIEF OF THE BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY OF THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CONTROL AND ERADICATION OF FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE

Dr. LAMBERT. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, with the committee's permission, I would like to give you a brief general statement of the developments up to date, after which I am going to ask Dr. Simms, the Chief of our Bureau of Animal Industry, to take over and tell you more of the details.

Senator O'MAHONEY. I understand that you are the Director of the Agricultural Research Administration?

OUTBREAK OF DISEASE IN MEXICO

Dr. LAMBERT. Yes, sir. As soon as we learned that there was a disease in Mexico, which closely resembled foot-and-mouth disease, and we learned this through our agricultural attaché along about Decem-

ber 20, we immediately dispatched veterinarians to Mexico to look into the situation with the Mexican veterinarians.

Senator O'MAHONEY. That was December 20 of last year?

Dr. LAMBERT. Yes, sir; that is right. They had to make the necessary tests to get a confirmed diagnosis, and we received a wire on December 26, along about 5 o'clock in the evening, to the effect that they had foot-and-mouth disease in Mexico. We immediately closed or essentially closed the border. We asked that no more cattle be received for inspection. Telegrams were going out within a half hour after we had the message. Subsequent to that, the Secretary issued an order closing the border to all importations of cattle and livestock products.

VETERINARIANS SENT TO MEXICO

We then dispatched veterinarians to Mexico. Four veterinarians went down to look further into the situation to see what the extent of the outbreak was, where it was in Mexico, the nature of the disease, and so on. That group met another group in Mexico, a subcommission of the United States-Mexican Agricultural Commission, and they made recommendations to the Secretary relative to methods for carrying out a program for eradication of the disease.

ADMINISTRATIVE SET-UP FOR CARRYING ON WORK IN MEXICO

Some time went by then before the Mexicans got a group to the United States to discuss the thing further with us. On March 4 they sent a delegation to Washington, consisting of the Under Secretary of Agriculture in Animal Industry, Oscar Flores, and three other men, and the United States-Mexican Agricultural Commission met on March 4 and 5 and agreed on the setting up of an office which would handle the program for eradication of this disease. That office will consist of a director who will be a Mexican and a codirector who will be an American, with an administrative board of three Americans and three Mexicans. There will be an advisory committee with members both from Mexico and the United States.

Senator O'MAHONEY. Where will the office be?

Dr. LAMBERT. In Mexico City, sir.

We did not agree at the time on just how the campaign would be financed. The Mexicans were unable to say just how much they would be able to contribute. They had to go back and confer further with their Government, but they came back here a week ago Saturday, that was March 15, I believe, and we met all day and agreed upon the actual details of handling the program.

Those details have since been ratified by an exchange of notes between the governments which have confirmed the thing so that we are now in a position to move. In the meantime, we have moved as far as we could.

PART OF EXPENSES TO BE PAID BY MEXICO

The CHAIRMAN. Now, Doctor, what would those details show? What part of the expense are they going to pay?

Dr. LAMBERT. The Mexicans will take care of all expenses of the Army, and they have a rather sizable army establishing quarantine zones around the whole area that is infected. They have two lines,

as a matter of fact, one right around the infected zone and then they have a buffer zone, and another line around that. They have a sizable army and they are carrying all of the costs of that. They are going to pay for all of the indemnification of the cattle and sheep. It was agreed that they would probably pay for their personnel and we pay for our personnel, and in that way it would save money to us, because our rate of pay is about five times as high as theirs. They would pay for instance about 500 pesos, and we would pay about \$500 per month to an individual.

INDEMNITIES IN SLAUGHTERED ANIMALS

Senator GURNEY. You said the Mexican Government would pay for all indemnities on cattle and sheep?

Dr. LAMBERT. I do not mean cattle, that was an error, sir. I should have said, sheep, swine, and goats. The Americans will pay the indemnity on cattle and for many other items of expense.

ESTIMATED EQUAL CONTRIBUTION BY MEXICO UNTIL JULY 1, 1947

We estimate that that will be about an equal contribution up until July 1, and that is as far as we have gone. Then, we will have an office down there, and we will know much more about the details of the disease. We have been working at long range and without a good background, because we have not been able to get to the country.

REASON FOR CARRYING ON ERADICATION PROGRAM IN MEXICO

The CHAIRMAN. I have two questions to clarify this thing. What reason do we have to go to Mexico and spend money down there, and what is the fundamental reason or reasons that will justify this country's spending large sums of money in a foreign country on this?

Dr. LAMBERT. I would like to have Dr. Simms answer that, because he is much more familiar with the problems of disease than I am and its implications to the livestock industry.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there any other precedent where we have gone into a foreign country, and done a similar thing?

Dr. LAMBERT. I think that we could say that we have never had a precedent where we have had to go into another country to do this particular thing before.

Senator GURNEY. Before you call on Dr. Simms, you made a statement that the indemnities to be paid by Mexico and the United States would be about equal, but I notice on your justification here on page 2, the total cost might be the same but you also said that the Mexican expenses of the Army would be covered by them. Still there is a set-up of Mexican expenses of \$7,800,000. That is only \$1,750,000 for indemnification for hogs, sheep, and goats, while we are paying indemnities of \$7,500,000 on cattle.

Dr. LAMBERT. The detailed break-down, I do not happen to have here.

Senator O'MAHONEY. Is it not a fact that the reason which prompts this action upon the part of the Government of the United States is that if we do not destroy these infected cattle in Mexico, the disease

will spread to the United States, with the result that this country will be compelled to shoulder a much greater expense to eradicate the disease in the United States?

Dr. LAMBERT. Yes, I think that it would be impossible to keep the disease out of the United States unless we eradicate it in Mexico.

Senator O'MAHONEY. So the primary purpose for asking for this appropriation is to prevent the destructive outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease in the United States?

Dr. LAMBERT. That is right. We have a \$10,000,000,000 livestock industry in the United States, and we want to protect that. This is insurance against entry of the disease into the United States.

Senator GURNEY. When you eradicate the disease, that is the way to keep it out of the United States, it is not a question of whether we do it or the Mexicans do it. It has to be done.

Dr. LAMBERT. It is cheaper to do it on foreign soil.

Senator GURNEY. It is a question of it being done.

Senator O'MAHONEY. And, if we do not do it, it will not be done, in all probability.

Senator GURNEY. That is what we have to do.

The CHAIRMAN. I think we are establishing precedent here, and we ought to get at the bottom of this thing. Suppose it started up somewhere else, how far have we got to extend this belt around the United States, in which we have to help? How far away is it? We are going into international matters in all things here pretty rapidly and pretty deeply. Just how far is the belt that we have to protect around the United States? If we go into Mexico, do we have to go into Nicaragua and Canada? Just where is the stopping point?

Dr. LAMBERT. I am going to ask Dr. Simms to answer that, because he is an expert on the disease, and he can give you more information on that than I can, Senator.

Dr. SIMMS. We would like to maintain a buffer zone which would include those countries immediately bordering upon the United States. In other words, if Mexico and Canada are free and remain free, we think we shall have reasonable protection.

NECESSITY FOR KEEPING INFECTED CATTLE OUT OF MEXICO

The CHAIRMAN. Now, Dr. Simms, you are making arrangements with Mexico that will stop cattle from being imported into that country from other infected areas, if we spend this money down there?

Dr. SIMMS. We hope that we had such an arrangement as far back as 1930. In spite of what we thought was a definite agreement to the contrary they brought cattle in from where there was foot-and-mouth disease.

They claimed, some of them, that they lived up to that agreement when they brought cattle into the harbor at Vera Cruz and held them on an island there in quarantine. We did not think that that lived up to the agreement, and we protested very vigorously against those animals being landed in Mexico.

Senator GURNEY. When was that?

Dr. SIMMS. The animals that we are referring to specifically were landed the 28th day of last September. That was the third importation.

CATTLE IMPORTED INTO MEXICO BY PRIVATE CITIZENS

Senator O'MAHONEY. Is it not a fact that some infected animals were imported into Mexico, by private citizens of Mexico, engaged in the cattle business? You discovered that they were coming in, and you knew that the foot-and-mouth disease existed in the country from which they were being brought. You sought to have them quarantined, and they were quarantined on this island, and you were under the impression that they were going to be shipped back and were not going to be taken onto the mainland; but they were taken onto the mainland because the owners of the cattle felt that they could get away with it. Is that not about the fact?

Dr. SIMMS. We do not know that the animals brought to the island were actually diseased. We have no evidence of that, but the other statements that you have made are true.

Senator O'MAHONEY. I said that they had come from a country in which the disease existed.

Dr. SIMMS. Yes, sir, that is right, and we protested before the animals were loaded on the boat.

Senator O'MAHONEY. Is it not a fact that the disease is such an infectious disease that you just cannot afford to monkey with it?

Dr. SIMMS. It is probably the most infectious of all diseases known to medical science.

The CHAIRMAN. Dr. Simms, along the line that Senator O'Mahoney brought out here, there is no question about how I feel, and I think many feel the same about the necessity of protecting the livestock industry here, which is one of our vital and major industries in the country.

NEED FOR DEFINITE ARRANGEMENTS WITH MEXICO

The only situation is, unless we have some definite arrangements with Mexico, we would be throwing this money away, unless at the same time we do this we force them to protect and quarantine themselves against further infections.

Dr. SIMMS. In answer to that question, which is a very logical one, the original agreement that existed between the two countries is still in existence, so that that theoretically should prevent their repeating this procedure.

The CHAIRMAN. It has not in the past.

RECOMMENDATION FOR FURTHER NEGOTIATIONS

Dr. SIMMS. In addition to that, the Mexican-United States Agricultural Commission has recommended that the two countries enter into further negotiations concerning procedures in the future, which would tend to give better and more complete safeguards.

EXTENT OF INFECTED AREA IN MEXICO

Senator McKELLAR. Have they got the disease there now?

Dr. SIMMS. Yes.

Senator McKELLAR. To what extent is it?

Dr. SIMMS. The infected area is approximately the size of the State of Missouri. It is 50 or 60 thousand square miles.

Senator McKELLAR. Is it in southern Mexico or where?

Dr. SIMMS. It is, in general, south and east of Mexico City, from Veracruz to Mexico City and a little bit to the west and north of Mexico City.

NO INFECTED AREA IN UNITED STATES

Senator McKELLAR. Do we have any in this country now?

Dr. SIMMS. No; there is none in the United States. The closest point to the United States, so far as our information goes, is between 300 and 350 miles from the border.

NATURE OF FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE

Senator THOMAS. You have testified that it is very infectious. I wish you would state for the record the nature of the disease and how it operates on the animal.

Dr. SIMMS. The cause of the disease is a virus, which puts it in the same category as human influenza, human smallpox, or hog cholera. This virus lives in the body of an infected animal. Any secretions or excretions from that body or any part of the body may carry the virus. The saliva, the milk, and any other secretions from infected animals may be sources of the disease if susceptible animals come in contact with them. Since it is in the body of the animal, the meat or the bones or the offal from a slaughtered animal that is infected may be sources of the infection.

Susceptible animals include all of the cloven-footed groups, hogs, sheep, cattle, and deer, and so on. These animals contract the disease by coming in contact with the infected animals or by coming in contact with the infection from some other source. For instance, a person handling an infected animal may carry the disease on shoes, hands, or clothing. It may be carried in frozen or fresh meats, milk, or bones. It may be carried on such things as hay, which might come from a barn where the disease has been present, or bedding. We have good reason to believe it was introduced in this country one time in smallpox vaccine. The vaccine was produced in calves that were exposed to foot-and-mouth disease while they were producing the vaccine.

EFFECT OF DISEASE ON ANIMALS

Senator THOMAS. How does it affect the animal?

Dr. SIMMS. The symptoms in affected animals consist in the first place of a high temperature, accompanied by the formation of blisters on the tongue, the gums, the lips, around the head of the hoof, and, in hogs, on the snout.

Senator REED. That is where it gets its name?

Dr. SIMMS. The name comes from that. The animals have some discharge of saliva from the mouth, and these blisters very quickly break and form raw spots. Then, they may develop into ulcers. The affected animals do not walk satisfactorily, and they do not eat well. They have a high temperature at the beginning, and they lose weight very rapidly. A fat hog may be a thin hog within just a few days from the time of the attack.

Contrary to the belief of many people, the disease does not cause a very high death loss in mature vigorous animals. It is very de-

structive to young calves and quite destructive to old cows and heavy bulls.

Senator THOMAS. You mean it actually kills the animals?

Dr. SIMMS. Yes, sir. And it impairs the animals which recover so seriously that the economic losses are very great. Milking cows, for instance, dry up almost completely.

PREVIOUS COST IN ERADICATING DISEASE

Senator REED. How much did it cost the United States to eradicate the disease in this country the last time?

Dr. SIMMS. The combined cost in California the last time was a little under \$10,000,000. In that outbreak there were more than 100,000 animals destroyed.

The CHAIRMAN. How big an area in California did they cover?

Dr. SIMMS. It extended from the San Francisco Bay district up through the San Joaquin Valley and on across the mountains and into the Los Angeles area.

PREVIOUS OUTBREAK IN CALIFORNIA

Senator KNOWLAND. I might say at this point, during that outbreak in California, we had to put the State under almost military control, stopping all cars going into the State, putting them through a disinfectant, digging large trenches and just slaughtering thousands of head of not only cattle, but deer, throughout the State, all forms of livestock. A State that has not been through this process does not realize just what a tremendous loss it is to the people of the area.

I think it would be just a fatal thing to permit this to come up anywhere near the American border. California has gone through the thing once, and it is really a terrible thing.

Senator REED. I do not want to foreclose the action of the committee or indicate my own final attitude, but I am ready to say that I would rather fight from a United States established point the foot-and-mouth disease 300 miles away than to fight it within the United States.

Senator GURNEY. May I ask, Senator Knowland, if any Federal funds were forthcoming to help you in that outbreak? Do you know about that?

Senator KNOWLAND. I would not want to give you an off-hand opinion on just what was finally worked out, but I think so.

DESIRE TO OBTAIN MAXIMUM CONTRIBUTION FROM MEXICO

Senator YOUNG. As a member of the subcommittee on agriculture handling this, my only question was, were we getting the maximum amount of matching of funds from Mexico. I think that has some reference to your question awhile ago. Suppose we had an outbreak in Canada. They would be asking us for help. If Mexico now is furnishing a maximum amount of funds, if that is so, we would have a good argument with Canada. I am quite satisfied that Mexico is probably furnishing all they can, within their ability.

AGREEMENT WITH MEXICO SHOULD BE STRICTLY ADHERED TO

The CHAIRMAN. There are two or three points that I think you ought to clear up. One is that you have to have it settled definitely with Mexico now before you spend our money down there that they are going to live up to their agreement against bringing in cattle from outside infected areas and that they are going to stop this infection.

I think with all of our international commitments in which we are involved, we ought to put the brakes on. Had we done that during the war, with Russia, we might be getting further now. The same thing will apply in Mexico. This is a vital thing, and now is the time to tie them up pretty definitely.

Senator McKELLAR. What agreements have we now?

TREATY WITH MEXICO

Dr. SIMMS. We have an agreement between the two countries that neither country will bring in cloven-footed animals, from areas or countries in which there is foot-and-mouth disease or rinderpest, unless the other country agrees.

Senator McKELLAR. Do you have a copy of the agreement?

Dr. SIMMS. I am sorry. I have not.

Senator McKELLAR. Will you give a copy to the committee?

Dr. SIMMS. Yes, sir.

Senator McKELLAR. Who entered into the agreement? Who in the United States entered into the agreement? Was it our foreign affairs people?

Dr. SIMMS. Dr. Fladness is here, who has charge of our international border, and he can give you that whole picture.

Dr. FLADNESS. This is a treaty that was negotiated with Mexico. The negotiations were subsequent to outbreaks in California and in Texas in 1924-25. It was ratified by the United States Senate quite promptly, and in Mexico there was some delay. The treaty was actually signed in the fall of 1926. It was ratified not too long after that, I do not recall the date, by the United States Senate, and there was considerable delay because there was a revolution that intervened in Mexico, the 1929 revolution. It was ratified by the Senate in Mexico late in 1929 and was proclaimed by the two Governments in January of 1930.

VIOLATIONS OF TREATY

Senator O'MAHONEY. Dr. Fladness, is it not a fact that so far as you are aware, there was no violation of that treaty, until you discovered this in September of last year?

Dr. FLADNESS. No; I could not say that. There was a violation about 6 years ago.

Senator O'MAHONEY. What happened then?

Dr. FLADNESS. Some brown Swiss cattle were brought from Switzerland, and I believe some of them were gotten in northern Germany. Of course, at that time we protested. We had a representative go into Mexico and talk with the Ministry of Agriculture. Incidentally, we were in contact with livestock interests in Mexico pointing out what that would mean to them.

We did not go to the point of making a direct issue of it in the way of drastic action. While the importation was in violation of the

treaty, we considered, as Switzerland was one of the countries under section 306 of the Tariff act, designated as an infected country, still Switzerland tried to keep itself free. They usually proceed to eradicate each separate outbreak. They are always doing it, as they have boundaries on infected countries.

Aside from protesting at that time, and as usual I might say, receiving assurances that it would not happen again, and as the danger seemed to be rather less than was ordinarily the case from European countries, we did not take any drastic action at that time. I think that was about 6 or 7 years ago.

DESIRE OF MEXICAN DELEGATES TO STAMP OUT FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE

Senator O'MAHONEY. As a result of these negotiations which took place, as I understand it, here in the capital of the United States, representatives of Mexico came to sit down with the representatives of the Department of Agriculture. What evidence can you give this committee that the Mexican delegates are seriously desirous of stamping out the foot-and-mouth disease in Mexico and preventing its recurrence?

Dr. LAMBERT. I might say that one reason for believing so is that Mr. Flores, who is handling the campaign in Mexico, is himself a cattleman in northern Mexico. He realizes the great seriousness of this outbreak to the cattle people of Mexico.

Senator O'MAHONEY. And he does not want it to reach his area?

Dr. LAMBERT. That is right. All of the cattlemen in northern Mexico are very anxious that this thing be eradicated down there.

WESTERN HEMISPHERE COUNTRIES WHERE FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE IS FOUND

Senator REED. What countries on the Western Hemisphere, or, in what countries is foot-and-mouth disease present?

Dr. LAMBERT. I will ask these gentlemen who are experts.

Dr. SIMMS. In all countries of South America, except Venezuela and Colombia. From there on, all the way north, it was entirely free until Mexico became infected.

Senator REED. From there south?

Dr. SIMMS. From there south, it is all infected.

COOPERATION WITH CALIFORNIA IN COMBATING PRIOR OUTBREAK OF DISEASE

Senator THOMAS. A question of precedent has been brought up and later it was suggested that we had an outbreak in California. I would like for the record to show at this point whether or not the Federal Government participated in the elimination of this disease in California, and, if so, at what cost. In addition to the Federal cost, I would like to have an estimate, if not accurate figures, as to what it cost California, in cooperation with the Federal Government, to get rid of this disease out there. I think it is important for the record that we have the costs.

The CHAIRMAN. Dr. Simms, can you give that?

Dr. SIMMS. The procedure has been, usually, for the States concerned and the Federal Government to share in the expenses on approximately a 50-50 basis.

Senator THOMAS. What was done in the California case?

Dr. SIMMS. That was true in California.

COST TO FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

Senator THOMAS. How much did that cost the Federal Government?

Dr. SIMMS. The total cost in that outbreak was about \$9,000,000, or a little less than \$5,000,000 to the Federal Government.

Senator THOMAS. Then, we are to assume that the California cost was approximately the same?

Dr. SIMMS. That is right. Of course, we are speaking now of the direct cost, the cost of hiring personnel, buying supplies, and indemnifying the cattle. We are taking into consideration none of the other expenses, such as the disruption of industry, traffic, and so on.

Senator THOMAS. We have already gone through a similar experiment in California, and it has cost the State of California and the Federal Government about \$9,000,000 to get rid of it. Now, we are asked at this time to share in another experiment whereby we are asked to appropriate \$9,000,000 to cooperate with Mexico to try to prevent the disease from reaching the United States. Is that a fair statement?

Dr. SIMMS. That is a fair statement.

PRIOR APPROPRIATIONS FOR COMBATING FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE

The CHAIRMAN. I have before me a list of the appropriations which we have made, which started in 1915, for foot-and-mouth disease. When were the other outbreaks in the country? There must have been one in 1915. There was an appropriation of \$2,500,000 that year.

Dr. SIMMS. There was an outbreak in 1914-15. It showed up in 1914 first in the State of Michigan. It involved 22 States in the Union before it was finally eradicated.

Then, there was the outbreak that Dr. Fladness mentioned in both Texas and California in 1924. Our last outbreak was in 1929 in California. This was diagnosed quickly and stamped out before it spread to any considerable extent. Prior to that, we had an outbreak in 1908 and another one in 1902 and 1903.

The CHAIRMAN. What are our present laws as to the admission of this cattle from Mexico?

Dr. SIMMS. Cattle, sheep, swine, and goats and products of these animals, frozen or chilled, are not allowed to cross the line into this country from Mexico.

REASON TO BELIEVE DISEASE MIGHT SPREAD INTO UNITED STATES

The CHAIRMAN. How would this disease spread over here?

Dr. SIMMS. Foot-and-mouth disease, as I said awhile ago, is probably the most infectious of all diseases known to medical science. It is so infectious and it spreads so easily that the maintenance of quarantines on land boundaries has not been successful in preventing the spread of the disease.

Senator O'MAHONEY. Is it not a fact that it can be carried by man?

MAN AS CARRIER OF FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE

Dr. SIMMS. It is carried by man. We realize that man is the second most important spreader of the disease. An infected animal is the most important, and next is the man who has come in contact with it.

Senator O'MAHONEY. Even if you kept out the animal and the frozen meat and the products, a man infected might carry the virus across the border.

Dr. SIMMS. That is still a problem.

Senator THOMAS. How could a man become infected?

Dr. SIMMS. It is not a question of the man having the disease, but carrying the disease on his body and his clothing and his shoes. They are a very potent source of the disease.

Senator THOMAS. Have you an actual illustration of that happening?

Dr. SIMMS. There are many records of that. For instance, there are records in Europe where workers in one of the laboratories there carried the disease out on his clothing. In the outbreak in California in 1924, we had many records of men going from infected farms to disease-free farms, the disease showing up on the disease-free farms in 3 to 5 days.

Senator GURNEY. Is it not a fact that hay kept over from one year to the next will have infection in it?

Dr. SIMMS. We had such a record in California.

HANDLING OF PROBLEM IN SOUTH AMERICAN COUNTRIES

The CHAIRMAN. Do these South American countries that have foot-and-mouth disease handle the situation? What happens there? What do they do? How do they handle it, and what happens to their industry?

Dr. SIMMS. Dr. Fladness spent some time down there, and I believe he can tell you what they do.

Dr. FLADNESS. That is a question of living with it, you understand. If it gets into a country and gets away from you, you have to live with it. If your production costs are low enough and your conditions and marketing are good enough, and so on, you can do it and still get by, which, of course, is exactly the case in Argentina, Brazil, and Uruguay, which are big cattle countries.

LOSSES IN SOUTH AMERICA

They take terrific losses on it annually, but it is like the boll weevil down South. They have to live with it because it is there; and as long as they can still sell meat at a profit, they will continue to do so and take no radical measures to get rid of it. As a matter of fact, it is a terrific task, once it gets out of hand, to ever get it down to the point where you can eradicate it. It is conceivable that it could be done.

Actually, the losses they take are something terrific. For instance, they do not feed livestock. Of course, that is one of the reasons. I do not see how the feeding industry could survive under conditions of foot-and-mouth disease. Down there they may contract to sell 1,000 steers off a big property, with delivery at certain weights

and arrange the dates, and about the time they are ready to deliver, foot-and-mouth disease may hit them, and they may have 4 or 5 percent death loss and have weight losses of 200 to 500 pounds off every steer. It takes them 3 or 4 months to get that weight back, and probably it is not as good a steer as it was the first time. In that way those losses continue year after year, you understand.

As an illustration, in 1942, they had an unusually heavy wave of it in the Argentine, just like we used to have hog cholera waves out in Iowa, and at that time the chief buyer for one of the big packers told me that they had been unable to take delivery on 60,000 cattle that they had out that were past delivery date. Now, those 60,000 cattle represented a terrific loss to those owners, but they do not particularly make any record of it. They just go ahead and fatten them up again and go on, and that goes on and on and on year after year.

I knew a place in the Argentine where they had not been entirely free of foot-and-mouth disease in 3 years; they had it on some part of the farm all this time.

ESTIMATED COST OF PROPOSED PROGRAM IN MEXICO

The CHAIRMAN. This bill calls for \$9,000,000. Is that the total estimated cost of this program?

Dr. SIMMS. We realize that we are doing very little more than guessing when we try to set up an estimate as to the total cost of the eradication program in Mexico, but we do not think that the disease can be eradicated from Mexico with this amount. The procedure that we have outlined and that we propose to follow is to get the program under way as quickly as possible. When we can make a better estimate, it will be necessary to come back and ask for further funds.

The CHAIRMAN. How much will it cost, have you some idea now?

Dr. SIMMS. We are doing little more than guessing, as you realize, but I have made this statement two or three times: I think we will be fortunate if we eradicate foot-and-mouth disease in Mexico with an expenditure of \$25,000,000 on our part. I do not see how we can expect to get out on less than that, even if we are fortunate.

CARCASSES OF SLAUGHTERED ANIMALS TO BE GIVEN TO MEXICAN GOVERNMENT

Senator GURNEY. I do not like this arrangement that you have made down there in Mexico. I notice in the justification here on page 3, it says that we will buy the cattle that are going to be killed. It says we will turn the carcass over to the Mexican Government, and they will process it and make bonemeal or tankage or whatnot, and they will use the proceeds of that carcass in making up their amount with which they are going to match our funds.

In other words, it is kind of a rose in the gooseberry bush, the more we put in, the more Mexico will get and the more money of ours they can match. In other words, they are not putting in real dollars like we are.

Dr. SIMMS. They have stated that this indemnification or salvage, the salvage fund they will get, will be put back in in addition to what they are putting in already.

Senator GURNEY. It does not say this in this agreement.

Dr. LAMBERT. They agreed that as much salvage as they could get out of the slaughtered animals would be put back into the campaign. How much that will be is very problematical.

The CHAIRMAN. When you take out salvage, are you not again increasing the chances of the spread?

Senator GURNEY. Not if the carcass is cooked, as I understand it.

Dr. SIMMS. There will be times when it will be advantageous to slaughter animals that are perfectly healthy and normal in order to clear an area.

DISPOSAL OF SLAUGHTERED CATTLE IN CALIFORNIA

The CHAIRMAN. In California, did you do that?

Senator KNOWLAND. They dug trenches and put the cattle in the trenches and covered them with quicklime and covered them over.

NEED FOR DEFINITE AGREEMENT WITH MEXICO

The CHAIRMAN. What I want to do, if we are going to approve this, is to close all the loopholes we can. I think this is very vital to protect our livestock industry. We must have some definite agreement with Mexico that they will not import more cattle from infected countries. We must also have a guaranty that they will not take the carcasses of slaughtered animals and use them elsewhere with the result that the disease would spread further. It is also necessary for us to have someone on the board to represent the United States in determining the value of these cattle. I cannot overemphasize the need for making the agreement airtight. Otherwise, the money will have been wasted except for possibly temporary relief. I do not want to spend more than is absolutely necessary, yet I want, effectively, to do the job to protect our livestock industry.

ERADICATION OFFICE TO BE JOINTLY ADMINISTERED

Dr. SIMMS. We have tried to do just those things that you have pointed out. This foot-and-mouth eradication office set up in Mexico City will be administered by a Mexican director and an American co-director. The agreement that has been set up states that those two men shall operate the office jointly.

In other words, the Mexicans will not have the authority to spend the funds that go into that office unless such expenditures are approved by our people. The disbursements will be made through that office with the joint consent of the two men; and always, of course, the Secretary of Agriculture has the privilege of saying the cooperative program is not being pursued properly, and therefore, we will discontinue work in Mexico. That is about all we can do if the work doesn't progress satisfactorily.

NUMBER OF VETERINARIANS TO BE SENT TO MEXICO

Senator O'MAHONEY. How large a staff of experienced and qualified veterinarians do you propose to send into Mexico to supervise the handling of the campaign and to make sure that the conditions will be as the chairman desires that they should be, and I think we all do.

Dr. SIMMS. The size of the staff to be stationed there, of course, will depend upon developments, but the Mexicans tell us that they will have something over 200 veterinarians in the field, and we hope to come somewhere near matching the number that they have.

Senator O'MAHONEY. These will be experienced men?

Dr. SIMMS. Those will be, in the main, experienced men. They will be well-trained veterinarians, and at least a fair percentage of them will have foot-and-mouth-disease experience. We have had no disease in this country since 1929. Many of our young veterinarians have not seen the disease.

DETECTION BY MEXICO OF CATTLE COMING FROM INFECTED COUNTRIES

Senator O'MAHONEY. What steps do you customarily take under the old treaty, to detect the arrival of animals from infected areas and infected farm countries? How did you discover this shipment in September of 1946?

Dr. SIMMS. We knew those animals were being bought in Brazil, in fact, and we knew plans were being made to go to Brazil and buy bulls. We protested before animals were even loaded on the boat.

Dr. FLADNESS. Before they were shipped; yes.

Senator O'MAHONEY. Is there any reason to believe, with your conferences with the representatives from Mexico, that Mexico has now learned its lesson and will not experiment with the importation of foot-and-mouth-diseased cattle, or from foot-and-mouth-diseased countries?

Dr. SIMMS. As long as the present personnel is in charge in Mexico, we think they will not. There may be a change.

TREATY WITH MEXICO

Senator McKELLAR. Let me ask you this: This seems to be under a treaty that we have with Mexico. Ought we to have the treaty here to see just what you have agreed and what is to be done and how it is to be done? That treaty points out, does it not, what should be done?

Dr. SIMMS. Yes, sir.

Senator McKELLAR. Is there any reason why you should not have a copy of the treaty?

Dr. SIMMS. We did not bring up a copy of the treaty, but we can make a copy available to the committee.

Senator GURNEY. You can do that?

Dr. SIMMS. We do not have a copy with us, but we can get one for your record, and get it very quickly.

BORDER CLOSED TO IMPORTATION OF CATTLE FROM MEXICO

Senator GURNEY. Is it not a fact that the border has been closed to the shipment of Mexican cattle? Is that not perfectly apparent to the Mexicans that they are losing a lot of dollars and that cattle trade into the United States really amounts to something?

Dr. SIMMS. Under normal conditions about half a million cattle cross the border a year.

Senator GURNEY. And if you say they are worth \$50 apiece, that is how much money?

Dr. SIMMS. That would be \$25,000,000 a year.

Senator GURNEY. Keeping the herds clean is something that Mexico ought to do in its own self-interest. Now, that market in the United States is closed to them now?

Dr. SIMMS. That is correct.

Senator GURNEY. And will be for how long?

Dr. SIMMS. Until the foot-and-mouth disease is stamped out in Mexico.

Senator GURNEY. Absolutely stopped?

Dr. SIMMS. That is right.

FINANCIAL ARRANGEMENTS WITH MEXICO

Senator GURNEY. Why do we have to make such a favorable proposition to the Mexican Government, going on a 50-50 basis—that is, on the original dollars—and here they take the salvage, and it looks like about a 25-75 deal with us on the short end? We are putting up three-fourths of the money, it seems to me.

Dr. SIMMS. In our first negotiations with the Mexicans, it was suggested that we go on a strictly 50-50 basis, that all of the funds that were used be appropriated by the two Governments and be put in one office and be disbursed through that office, paying for all of the expenses concerned with the campaign, on a 50-50 basis. The Mexicans assured us that their Government was not in a financial position to stand that much expense.

They called attention, too, to the fact that if we considered it on a man basis, rather than a monetary basis, that they could supply a veterinarian for 6,000 pesos a year, which would be about \$1,200 in our money. So, instead of paying through a general office and paying an American \$6,000 and a Mexican \$6,000, they would supply a man at 6,000 pesos while we supplied a man at \$6,000. They assured us, as I say, that their Government could not go on a 50-50 basis. Then, there was further negotiation, and this was the best we could get out of the Mexicans.

I think that they realized we were very anxious to stamp out the disease, were probably of the opinion that we should and would spend some money down there.

Senator THOMAS. In this justification, the United States is called upon to appropriate \$9,000,000, and the Mexican Government to appropriate \$9,350,000. My question is, Is this 9,350,000 pesos or American dollars?

Dr. SIMMS. That is dollars.

Senator THOMAS. The exchange rate is a little less than five to the dollar, which would mean, in their exchange, they have appropriated 50,000,000 pesos?

USE OF MEXICAN ARMY FOR QUARANTINE PURPOSES

Dr. SIMMS. That is right. Now, you will note that the Mexicans have included in that the cost of maintaining a fairly large army that will be used for quarantine purposes.

Senator THOMAS. That is 25,000 troops?

Dr. SIMMS. That is the number that they will estimate they will use. We wonder whether they will actually need that many, but that is the number that they have put in. Some few thousand of those will be mounted troops.

Senator THOMAS. Are we sharing the expense or is that borne by the Mexican Government?

VALUE OF LIVESTOCK INDUSTRY IN UNITED STATES

Dr. SIMMS. They bear all of the expenses of their troops.

Senator REED. What is the value of the livestock industry in the United States?

Dr. SIMMS. Our income, total income from livestock, the sale of livestock and livestock products last year ran a little better than \$12,000,000,000.

About \$3,000,000,000 of that is poultry, and poultry are not susceptible to foot-and-mouth disease. We have approximately \$9,000,000,000 or \$10,000,000,000 annual income, from cattle, sheep, and swine.

LIVESTOCK INDUSTRY IN MEXICO

Senator THOMAS. How much is the similar figure in Mexico?

Dr. SIMMS. I do not have at hand the figures in Mexico, but Mexicans have about one-seventh as many cattle as we have according to their census figures.

Senator THOMAS. About one-half of the value per head?

Dr. SIMMS. I would guess their income per head would not run more than one-half as high as ours would, but that would be a guess.

Senator THOMAS. So that the value of the livestock industry in the two countries is, I would say in the ratio of 15 to 1, the 15 being on the part of the United States.

Dr. SIMMS. That is right.

Senator O'MAHONEY. Mr. Chairman, Mr. F. E. Mollin, secretary of the American National Livestock Association, is present in the room, and I am sure would be very glad to respond to any questions that any members want to ask.

KNOWLEDGE OF FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE WORK IN EUROPE

Senator HAYDEN. I would like to ask a question. We have not had any foot-and-mouth disease in the United States for so long that you have had not very much practical experience with it. In Europe, they have been living with it for a long time. What do we know about the research undertaken over there, to fight it in our own country, if it got over here?

Dr. SIMMS. We sent a commission to Europe from this country that studied foot-and-mouth disease, and since that time we have been rather intimately in contact with the European people, so we know pretty much what they are doing. Our Dr. Schoening, for instance, who is here this morning, was in Europe last year and visited the laboratory in Switzerland where, probably, the most active laboratory in foot-and-mouth disease work is located.

He spent some little time with them and went over in detail the work that they have underway. There is also a laboratory in England, where they are making studies and Dr. Schoening visited that recently.

Senator HAYDEN. We are keeping in touch with what is going on over there, and we did get rid of hog cholera, and if it got in, there might be a way to get rid of it?

Dr. SIMMS. We are keeping in touch with the European developments.

STATEMENT OF F. E. MOLLIN, EXECUTIVE SECRETARY, AMERICAN NATIONAL LIVESTOCK ASSOCIATION, DENVER, COLO.

Mr. MOLLIN. I would like to mention a few points that have been touched on. In the first place, we have not gotten rid of hog cholera, and you never get rid of any disease with a vaccine. Dr. Simms told me just a few weeks ago that the losses from cholera are almost as great as before we perfected the serum treatment.

That is an issue in this matter, because South America has been trying to persuade Mexico to handle this thing with vaccine, and when you accept vaccine as a control agency, you accept the disease forever. I just wanted to clear up that point.

TREATY WEAKNESS CITED

I would like to say about the treaty that you have been discussing, and a copy of which is not present, to my mind the weakness of that treaty is the fact that it states that neither country will accept imports from any country or zone where the disease exists, and Mexico relied on that word "zone" to say they were not violating the treaty. That is the very same provision that was in the Argentine Sanitary Convention negotiated in 1935 and never ratified by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

Our livestock industry has been pilloried in the press and by radio broadcasters and a lot of people that did not know anything about it, because we have insisted that we would not accept imports from any part of any country where foot-and-mouth disease existed. If that treaty had been so drawn with Mexico, they would have been right out in straight violation of the treaty in accepting any cattle from any foreign country where the disease existed. However, they said they were accepting them from a zone in Brazil which was free of the disease, and there is just no such zone in South America where they have lived with the disease all of these years.

Now, they have not had any experience down there in Mexico with foot-and-mouth disease for many years, and then only in a minor way, but I think they have learned their lesson, and we do not need to worry too much about their violating even this treaty, with that weakness in it, because they know for sure that they are stuck; there is no use talking about all of the skulduggery that was pulled off in bringing these animals in from Brazil. They violated the agreement they made at Los Angeles in July 1946, wherein their representatives, backed by the authority of their own Secretary of Agriculture, Marti Gomez, by wire and telephone authorizing his delegates to agree that these bulls either

should be returned to Brazil or sent someplace else—gotten out of Mexico. They backed up on that because of all of the wires that were being pulled down there.

PREDICTS STRICT CONTROL

However, that is history now, and I do not think that we will have any trouble with Mexico violating that treaty or running the risk of bringing foot-and-mouth disease to the country again for at least a generation, as long as the people that are in charge now remember the experience they are having.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Mollin, how long does the treaty run?

Mr. MOLLIN. I do not know that it has a termination date.

Dr. FLADNESS. It can be abrogated on 60 days' notice by either Government. It continues on until notification is given of intention to abrogate it.

Mr. MOLLIN. I would like to say this: That in this country we could not live with foot-and-mouth disease as they do in South America. Dr. Simms pointed out the fact that you could not live with it in the Corn Belt where you feed cattle on hard feeds. You could not live with it in any part of the northern United States where cattle are on dry hay for months at a time. I have never had any experience with foot-and-mouth disease, but I have had with stomatitis, which is a disease similar to foot and mouth, in feeding cattle in Nebraska. I was with a big cattle-feeding firm for many years, and we had that break-out in cattle in the feed lots and it even caused a terrific loss to us.

ERADICATION URGENT IN MEXICO

We had it twice, both in stock cattle and in cattle in the feed lots. We just could not live with a disease which is so infectious as foot-and-mouth disease, because they could not eat dry hay. We simply have to keep it stamped out of this country. If we allow it to spread over all of Mexico, then we are going to have a continuous fight against foot-and-mouth disease, and you will be continually appropriating money to pay indemnities.

Senator O'MAHONEY. Do I understand, Mr. Mollin, that you mean that, if the foot-and-mouth disease broke out in this country, it would practically destroy the cattle-feeding industry?

Mr. MOLLIN. I think it would, Senator, because it would just be almost impossible. A man would not want to take the risk of putting cattle on high-priced feed with the threat of having foot-and-mouth disease break out. Therefore you just could not exist with it.

Senator O'MAHONEY. That is because the cattle could not eat the feed when they are infected?

Mr. MOLLIN. The shrinkage would be terrible even if the death loss was relatively light.

CONSTANT OUTBREAKS IN GREAT BRITAIN

Now, Great Britain under the necessity of importing meat from the Argentine has constant outbreaks of foot-and-mouth disease. In the little booklet that I think Senator Young took up to the chairman, and I have one other copy here, it shows the outbreaks in England

following the tremendous outbreaks in South America in 1942 that were referred to by either Dr. Fladness or Dr. Simms. I published this booklet 2 years ago.

It shows conclusively that they get foot-and-mouth disease from the meat, and they get it through the scraps that are put into the swill, despite the regulations of their own government that they must all be boiled. They do not kill the germs, and they have these repeated outbreaks. They stamp them out at great cost, but if you just glance at that table and see the experience that England has constantly, you can see the seriousness of it.

I checked with Dr. Simms not long ago, and there has not been a single month since January 1, 1945, that England has not had an outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease.

Senator O'MAHONEY. I suggest that this table which Mr. Mollin refers to be made a part of the record.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, that will be done.

(The table is as follows:)

VIOLENT OUTBREAKS IN 1942—ARGENTINA AND ENGLAND

The following table shows the incidence of the disease by number of outbreaks for the two countries in the year 1942:

	Outbreaks			Outbreaks	
	Argentina	Great Britain		Argentina	Great Britain
January.....			July.....	278	66
February.....	208	11	August.....	412	236
March.....	332		September.....	30	155
April.....	342	0	October.....		50
May.....	264	5	November.....		90
June.....	445	29	December.....		23

It is understood that the 1942 outbreaks in Argentina were of unusual violence even for that country.

TEXT OF MEXICAN TREATY

The CHAIRMAN. Also, I would like to insert in the record a copy of the treaty between the United States and Mexico.

(The copy of the treaty is as follows:)

[Treaty Series, No. 808]

CONVENTION BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND MEXICO—SAFEGUARDING LIVESTOCK INTERESTS THROUGH THE PREVENTION OF INFECTIOUS AND CONTAGIOUS DISEASES

(Signed at Washington, March 16, 1928. Ratification advised by the Senate, March 28, 1928 (legislative day of March 27, 1928). Ratified by the President, April 7, 1928. Ratified by Mexico, December 13, 1929. Ratifications exchanged at Washington, January 17, 1930. Proclaimed, January 18, 1930.)

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS a Convention between the United States of America and the United Mexican States to safeguard the live stock interests of their respective countries through the prevention of the introduction of infectious and contagious diseases

was concluded and signed by their respective Plenipotentiaries at Washington on the sixteenth day of March, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-eight, the original of which Convention, being in the English and Spanish languages, is word for word as follows:

The Government of the United States of America and the Government of the United Mexican States, being desirous to safeguard more effectually the live stock interests of their respective countries through the prevention of the introduction of infectious and contagious diseases, have, for that purpose, agreed to conclude a Convention, and have to that end appointed as their respective plenipotentiaries:

The President of the United States of America, Frank B. Kellogg, Secretary of State of the United States of America; and

The President of the United Mexican States, His Excellency Señor Don Manuel C. Téllez, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United Mexican States at Washington;

Who, having exhibited to each other their respective full powers, which were found to be in good and due form, have agreed upon the following Articles:

ARTICLE I

The High Contracting Parties agree to maintain at designated border and sea ports authorized for the importation of animals an adequate live stock sanitary police service to guard against the introduction of animals affected with or exposed to contagious disease, and to notify each other at least ten days in advance whenever a port is to be closed or a new one is to be opened. In case of live stock imported or in bond the official veterinary inspectors of either country are authorized to make inspections, supervise dippings, and apply the necessary tests upon either side of the border as may be convenient.

ARTICLE II

Quarantine stations shall be maintained by the High Contracting Parties at designated border and sea ports for animals imported from foreign countries. Such animals shall be kept under observation and subjected to tuberculin, mallein, blood, or other tests as may be necessary for the diagnosis of disease.

ARTICLE III

The High Contracting Parties agree to supervise the sanitary handling of animal by-products, forage, and other commodities offered for importation that may be carriers of infectious and contagious diseases and to prohibit the importation of forage or other articles accompanying live stock affected with such diseases or suspected of being so affected.

ARTICLE IV

The appropriate authorities of each of the High Contracting Parties shall incorporate in their regulations the necessary measures governing the disinfection of vessels and all kinds of vehicles used in the transportation of animals and of the quarantine stations or other premises occupied by animals affected with dangerously acute and rapidly spreading contagious diseases such as foot-and-mouth disease, rinderpest, contagious pleuro-pneumonia, and hog-cholera.

ARTICLE V

The competent officials of each of the High Contracting Parties shall prescribe the form and requirements of the permit and certificates to be presented as evidence that the animals are eligible for importation; of the manifests, bills of lading and other papers to be submitted by importers, captains of vessels, or others in charge of livestock offered for importation; and of the records to be kept by the veterinary officials at the ports of entry.

ARTICLE VI

The form and requirements of certificates which shall accompany shipments of animal byproducts, hay, straw, and other imported commodities shall be specified by the duly authorized officials of each of the High Contracting Parties.

ARTICLE VII

It is agreed that an efficient veterinary livestock sanitary police service shall be maintained under the Department of Agriculture in the United States and the Secretaría de Agricultura y Fomento in Mexico to combat infectious, contagious, or parasitic diseases of livestock.

ARTICLE VIII

The livestock sanitary officials shall define the specific territory in their respective countries in which any contagious or infectious disease exists and shall indicate zones which may be considered as exposed, in order to prevent the propagation and dissemination of the infection of such disease.

ARTICLE IX

The High Contracting Parties shall not issue permits for domestic ruminants or swine originating in any foreign countries or zones where highly infectious and rapidly spreading diseases such as foot-and-mouth disease and rinderpest appear frequently, until at least sixty days have elapsed without any outbreak of the disease in such countries or zones. When a disease of this kind occurs in any part of a foreign country any other part of the same country shall be considered as exposed until the contrary is positively shown, that is, until it is shown that no communication exists between the two parts by which the disease may be readily transmitted. When such a disease occurs near the land border of a foreign country the neighboring part of the adjacent country shall be considered as exposed until the contrary is positively shown.

ARTICLE X

It is agreed that the respective governments shall notify each other promptly, through the usual diplomatic channels, of the appearance and extent of seriously acute, contagious diseases. In the case of outbreaks of diseases of this character not recently existing in either country information may be transmitted immediately in the most expeditious manner.

ARTICLE XI

The High Contracting Parties agree to exchange the official regulations, periodicals, and other publications that may come out in their countries on the subject matter of this Convention and information concerning changes and substitutions which may be developed in the methods of prophylaxis, control, and care of animal diseases; and also to establish an interchange of students and experts and visits of representatives of the respective governments, for the purpose of studying and observing on the ground methods of control and eradication of such diseases as may break out in the territory of either of the nations.

ARTICLE XII

Special regulations shall be issued by each of the High Contracting Parties governing the movement of live stock between the respective countries. These regulations shall specify in each case the veterinary sanitary police measures applicable.

ARTICLE XIII

Certificates of inspection and testing of live stock, issued by duly authorized veterinarians of either country, shall be accepted as proof that such inspection and testing have been made; but, in any case of the offer of live stock for importation into either country, the issuance of such certificate shall not preclude further tests of such animals, or further investigation with respect thereto, to determine their freedom from or exposure to disease, before entry is permitted.

ARTICLE XIV

This Convention shall be ratified, and the ratifications exchanged at the city of Washington as soon as possible.

The Convention shall come into effect at the date of publication in conformity with the laws of the High Contracting Parties, and it shall remain in force until

thirty days after either party shall have given notice to the other of a desire to terminate the Convention.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, they have signed the present Convention and have affixed thereto their respective seals.

Done in duplicate, in the English and Spanish languages at the City of Washington, this sixteenth day of March, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-eight.

FRANK B. KELLOGG [SEAL]

MANUEL C. TÉLLEZ. [SEAL]

AND WHEREAS the said Convention has been duly ratified on both parts, and the ratifications of the two Governments were exchanged in the city of Washington on the seventeenth day of January, one thousand nine hundred and thirty;

Now, THEREFORE, be it known that I, Herbert Hoover, President of the United State of America, have caused the said Convention to be made public, to the end that the same and every article and clause thereof may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States and the citizens thereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

DONE at the city of Washington this eighteenth day of January in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and thirty, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and fifty-fourth.

[SEAL]

HERBERT HOOVER

By the President :

J P COTTON

Acting Secretary of State

AMOUNT OF PRESENT REQUEST

Senator GURNEY. We are asking for \$9,000,000. That is between now and June 30?

Mr. MOLLIN. Yes.

COST IN FISCAL YEAR 1948 UNDETERMINED

Senator GURNEY. What is your estimate, how much money will you need in the 1948 fiscal year?

Mr. MOLLIN. I could not attempt to make any closer guess than Dr. Simms.

Senator GURNEY. You know what it costs, about \$9,000,000 for the next 3 months. How much, in your estimation, will it take for the next 12 months?

Mr. MOLLIN. I would think that Dr. Simms has not overstated it in saying that it would not be less than \$25,000,000. I think if we get out for that, that we will be very fortunate. The thing that is so important now is time. This disease broke out in Mexico according to the best information obtainable on October 18, over 5 months ago.

In this country, we do not allow a spread of that kind. We hop right on it, and that is why the figures you show as to the cost of stamping out these previous outbreaks are relatively light. They have let it spread all over southern Mexico, and I think the question was asked a while ago about Canada. I think that we could depend on Canada if they ever got an outbreak of the disease of following the procedure that we follow and that England follows.

VETERINARIANS NEEDED

Senator GURNEY. We are terrifically short of veterinarians in this country, and we have not near enough to take care of the livestock. Where are you going to get 200 veterinarians?

Mr. MOLLIN. I was in Kansas at the Kansas State Convention the other day, and they told me there they had six or eight men with their grips all packed, ready to go whenever they called on them.

Senator GURNEY. However, you need 200.

Mr. MOLLIN. That is just one State, so that even as short as we are, there is nothing more important that our people can do than to go down and fight this outbreak, because if you do not get on the job now and get the thing done quickly, they are going to lose interest or think it is hopeless and turn to this vaccine treatment which is no good as far as attempting to eradicate a disease is concerned. Then, we would have to fight it constantly, and I think the important thing is to get our men and our equipment and our materials down to Mexico right away and get on this job. The sooner you get down there, the less money it is going to cost.

Senator DWORSHAK. How is it determined which animals are destroyed completely and which carcasses are turned over for salvage purposes to the Mexican Government?

Mr. MOLLIN. I have not been in these negotiations, but it is pretty easy. I understand that cattle that have had the disease and recovered from it show around the hoofs, and they show evidence of having had the disease. If they are recovered in good shape, they could be salvaged. Cattle that have not had it, and that is easily determined, if they are not in active stage of the disease, they can kill them and salvage the meat.

Of course, it is a different program than what we use in this country, but it is the best program these men could work out. As they do this, they lessen the livestock population in the area. Every day that there is less livestock in the area, there is less chance of a reinfection. Even an animal that has had the disease will acquire an immunity for 12 or 13 months unless he gets another type of the virus. I do not know whether it has been determined whether there is more than one type or not.

Dr. SIMMS. We do not know.

Mr. MOLLIN. There are two or three types. An animal which has had the disease will have an immunity for a year from that one type, but he might have another type the week after. The only way to get this thing checked is to get on the job and start decimating the livestock population in the area.

The CHAIRMAN. We want to hurry along here, and if there are no further questions, I shall ask Judge Montague if he wants to be heard?

STATEMENT OF JOSEPH G. MONTAGUE, GENERAL COUNSEL, TEXAS AND SOUTHWESTERN CATTLE RAISERS ASSOCIATION, FORT WORTH, TEX.

INTEREST OF LIVESTOCK INDUSTRY IN PROPOSED APPROPRIATION

Mr. MONTAGUE. All I want to say is that the people I represent, and that is the livestock people of Texas and Oklahoma and that section of the country, are very much interested in legislation, and we support it with all of the strength we have. We are scared to death of this disease.

Senator REED. Every stockman everywhere is scared to death of this thing.

Mr. MONTAGUE. I think it is a national problem and not confined to any one particular area.

ADVISABILITY OF COMBATING FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE IN MEXICO

Senator REED. As a matter of fact, it is cheaper for us and better for us to fight it 300 miles away from our own borders than to fight it within the United States.

Mr. MONTAGUE. Undoubtedly that is true, Senator.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Gillian, who is the director of the Washington office of the American Meat Institute, is here. Mr. Gillian, do you wish to be heard?

STATEMENT OF A. W. GILLIAN, REPRESENTING THE AMERICAN MEAT INSTITUTE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Mr. GILLIAN. We just want to record our support of the livestock people, of the BAI people in this project. We do not know the causes and the remedies and so forth, but they do, and we want to endorse their efforts.

NEED TO PROTECT AMERICAN INTERESTS

The CHAIRMAN. Dr. Simms, there is one other gentleman who wants to be heard, but prior to his getting here, there are two points, as you can see, that bother this committee.

The committee, as a whole, is in sympathy with this program and wants to protect the American livestock industry, but we want to close as many loopholes in our agreement with Mexico as we can while we are doing this, and not wait until afterward and say, "We are sorry."

As far as I am concerned, I would expect you, representing this country, to take those steps with all the vigor at your command while you are in the process of spending the money to protect our livestock industry. Can we be assured of that?

Dr. SIMMS. Yes, sir. The Mexican Agricultural Commission has come up with a recommendation from their last meeting that further negotiation be opened up. We feel sure that that will be pursued.

Senator GURNEY. I have to leave; please record me in favor of the bill.

HANDLING OF AUTHORIZATION BILL

Senator WHERRY. I introduced the resolution in January for a subcommittee of agriculture to look into the problem of foot-and-mouth disease and recommended that speedy action be taken. As I understand, the resolution was acted upon and the Department of Agriculture has now recommended an appropriation, before us here today.

Senator O'MAHONEY. The legislation was passed. This is the appropriation.

Senator WHERRY. Thank you. The amount of it is \$9,000,000. Is that a sufficient amount to do the job that you gentlemen from the Department of Agriculture think is necessary?

Dr. SIMMS. We do not expect that this will complete the job.

Senator WHERRY. Mr. Chairman, I am in favor of the start, and if that is the recommendation of the Agriculture Department, I would like to see the committee act favorably upon the \$9,000,000.

REPRESENTING OF INTEREST OF UNITED STATES

The CHAIRMAN. Now, Dr. Simms, again the committee has your assurance that as head of the Bureau of Animal Industry that has charge of this, representing the United States, you will use all the vigor at your command? You are the head of that?

Dr. SIMMS. Yes, sir. Of course, the negotiations, however, will not be carried on directly by our Bureau.

The CHAIRMAN. By whom will they be carried on?

Dr. SIMMS. They will be originated in the Mexican-United States Agricultural Commission, and then, of course, the State Department will be brought in.

The CHAIRMAN. Who is on the Commission, negotiating?

Dr. SIMMS. Dr. Lambert here is one member, and Mr. Wheeler of the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, and Mr. Gibbs, the agricultural attaché.

The CHAIRMAN. You heard the questions addressed to Dr. Simms. Can you assure us that every effort is going to be made to protect American interests and close all of the loopholes possible?

Dr. LAMBERT. We are going to proceed with all of the vigor that we have; we have our men alerted, and we have supplies and equipment located. We are ready to move in as fast as possible, and we are going to take all steps possible to handle the thing in the best interests of the country.

Senator REED. The chairman wants assurance that when you come to the negotiating part of it, aside from the stamping out of the disease, that the American representatives are going to take care of these loopholes that he has mentioned.

Dr. LAMBERT. We will do all within our power.

The CHAIRMAN. We want a vigorous representation on the part of the American representatives, to see that our interests are protected, with as many loopholes closed in the Mexican set-up, as possible, to prevent further recurrences of this kind.

Dr. LAMBERT. We should point out that steps were taken last fall, I believe it was last fall or last summer, to set up a quarantine station on Swan Island. An act has passed the Congress to provide for this. We think that that will be a major step in preventing such recurrences, because there will be a place that those who want to import cattle can bring them for quarantine prior to entry into the country. We believe that will be a big help in alleviating problems of this kind in the future.

That, I think, will be a major step in getting around some of these difficulties. Previous to this time, we have not had that sort of thing, and there always has been pressure to bring in cattle.

The CHAIRMAN. Are there any more questions?

Senator REED. Time is of the essence of this thing, and I think that we have heard all that would be useful to us in final consideration. I move you the committee report the bill favorably.

Senator O'MAHONEY. I second the motion.

The CHAIRMAN. It has been moved and seconded that the bill be reported favorably. All those in favor will manifest it by saying "aye."

Senator Knowland, Senator Saltonstall, Senator Gurney, and Senator McKellar wanted to be recorded favorably.

The committee will adjourn at this time.

(Whereupon, the committee adjourned, and the hearings were concluded, March 24, 1947, on H. J. Res. 154.)

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APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE CONTROL AND ERADICATION OF FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE AND RINDERPEST

MARCH 24, 1947.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. BRIDGES, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H. J. Res. 154]

The Committee on Appropriations, to whom was referred the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 154) entitled "Joint resolution making an appropriation for expenses incident to the control and eradication of foot-and-mouth disease and rinderpest," report the measure favorably and recommend its immediate consideration and passage by the Senate.

The appropriation as proposed in the joint resolution is based upon an estimate contained in House Document No. 173 of the present session, which reads as follows:

[H. Doc. No. 173, 80th Cong., 1st sess.]

COMMUNICATION FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, TRANSMITTING
SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATE OF APPROPRIATION IN THE AMOUNT OF \$9,000,000
FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1947, TO REMAIN
AVAILABLE UNTIL EXPENDED

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, March 20, 1947.

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for the consideration of Congress a supplemental estimate of appropriation in the amount of \$9,000,000 for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year 1947, to remain available until expended.

The details of this estimate, the necessity therefor, and the reasons for its transmission at this time are set forth in the letter of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, transmitted herewith, in whose comments and observations thereon I concur.

Respectfully yours,

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Washington 25, D. C., March 19, 1947.

The President,
The White House.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith for your consideration a supplemental estimate of appropriation for the fiscal year 1947 in the amount of \$9,000,000 for the Department of Agriculture, to remain available until expended, as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE—AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION
BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY

Control and eradication of foot-and-mouth disease and rinderpest:

For expenses necessary to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to control and eradicate foot-and-mouth disease and rinderpest as authorized by the Act of February 28, 1947 (Public Law 8), and the Act of May 29, 1884, as amended by the Act of September 21, 1944 (21 U. S. C. 114a), \$9,000,000, fiscal year 1947, to be available in accordance with section 2 of said Public Law 8 until expended--- \$9, 000, 000

In December 1946 the Department of Agriculture received a report of the first case of foot-and-mouth disease on the continent of North America since 1929, when an outbreak in southern California was suppressed. The present reported outbreak was near Santa Cruz, Mexico, and after the results of laboratory tests were available, veterinarians from the United States Department of Agriculture concurred with those of the Mexican Ministry of Agriculture in the finding that the ailment was foot-and-mouth disease. Since that time the disease has spread rapidly into 10 other Mexican States and the Federal District, over an area of about 150 by 250 miles, chiefly in a westerly direction. No cases have appeared in the United States, and the nearest affected herd reported is about 350 miles from the border.

On February 28, 1947, the President approved S. 568, a bill to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to cooperate with the Government of Mexico in the control and eradication of foot-and-mouth disease and rinderpest (Public Law 8, 80th Cong.). Under the provisions of this act, members of the staff of the Department of Agriculture and of the Department of State are engaged in active negotiations with representatives of the Mexican Government to develop terms under which the two Governments will cooperate in seeking to stamp out foot-and-mouth disease which is now rampant in Mexico.

Negotiations with Mexico have reached the point where there is a tentative understanding of the terms of cooperation which appear to be practicable. While some further time will be required to work out final agreement between the two Governments, it appears that in the meantime the disease is spreading, with the possibility of outbreaks in sections far removed from the infected area. The threat to the livestock, dairy, meat-packing, and related and dependent industries in the United States grows increasingly serious. It is imperative that action be taken immediately to avoid the loss of further invaluable time. A tentative agreement between the two Governments outlines the terms of a cooperative program of eradication to June 30, 1947, and it therefore becomes urgent that there be transmitted to Congress an estimate of appropriation in the amount of \$9,000,000 to provide the share of the United States in this program. An appropriation of this amount will enable the Department, without delay, not only to carry out its part of the control program in Mexico consisting largely of slaughter of diseased animals and consequent indemnification, but also to further strengthen quarantine and other protective measures in the United States, if necessary. The Mexican contribution to this undertaking will be \$9,350,000. Additional funds will be requested later in accordance with the needs of the program. I recommend that the estimate be transmitted to the Congress.

Respectfully yours,

JAMES E. WEBB,
Director of the Bureau of the Budget.

The purpose of this appropriation is to provide for cooperation with the Government of Mexico in a program for eradication of foot-and-mouth disease in that country in order to protect our livestock industry against foot-and-mouth disease. The existence of the disease in Mexico is a constant threat to our livestock industry.

It is essential that a joint Mexican-United States Foot-and-Mouth Disease Board be established with full authority and funds for planning, directing, and executing an intensive and methodical campaign for the control and eradication of the disease in Mexico.

Foot-and-mouth disease was diagnosed in Mexico by veterinarians of the Bureau of Animal Industry and Mexico on December 26, following receipt of information on December 18 that a disease existed there which might be foot-and-mouth disease. This disease has apparently existed there since about November 1, 1946, and it now is in Mexico in at least nine States and the Federal District.

This disease is highly infectious and spreads with rapidity. Every precaution must be taken to prevent the introduction of the disease into this country. Should the disease gain entrance into the northern States of Mexico, the vast expanse of livestock-producing areas there would make its control almost impossible.

The disease has become so widespread in Mexico that the facilities of that country alone are insufficient to cope successfully with the problem. Under the cooperative campaign proposed pursuant to Public Law 8, approved February 28, 1947, an extremely rigid quarantine will be established and maintained around the area where the disease presently exists. Susceptible animals and dangerous products will be prevented from moving out of the quarantined area, and no animals will be allowed to move into the area except for immediate slaughter. All susceptible animals in newly infected and directly exposed herds or flocks will be disposed of by immediate destruction on the premises, followed by thorough disinfection. Animals not yet affected or entirely recovered, which are apparently healthy will be moved in an orderly manner to local slaughterhouses within the area.

These measures constitute a formidable undertaking and will affect the economy of the entire country. It is estimated that 100,000 cattle with the disease, 600,000 exposed cattle, and 2,000,000 swine, sheep, and goats will need to be eliminated.

Cooperation with Mexico will be established through an exchange of notes between the United States and Mexico. A joint Mexican-United States Foot-and-Mouth Disease Board will be established. It will consist of eight members—a director, an official of the Government of Mexico; a codirector, and official of the United States Department of Agriculture; and three members each appointed by the Mexican Secretary of Agriculture and Livestock Industry and the United States Secretary of Agriculture. The Board will plan and outline the campaign for control and eradication, and the director and codirector will execute the plan. Each Government will furnish technical personnel to be under the director and codirector. Under the program contemplated to June 30, 1947, the joint contribution to the campaign will be \$18,350,000 as follows:

United States expenses for equipment, materials, and personnel (approximate).....	\$1, 500, 000
Indemnities on 150,000 cattle.....	7, 500, 000
Total for United States.....	9, 000, 000
Mexican expenses to June 30 (approximate).....	7, 600, 000
Indemnities for hogs, sheep, and goats.....	1, 750, 000
Total for Mexico.....	9, 350, 000

Contribution of the United States: It is planned that approximately 150,000 cattle will be slaughtered before June 30, 1947. These animals will be purchased by the joint board, their price being computed on a weight basis. The average cost will be about \$50 per head. The purchase price for these cattle is estimated at \$7,500,000, which expense will be assumed by the United States through the joint board. To facilitate the purchase of these cattle, funds will be transferred to the joint board to make these purchases. Cattle not destroyed will be turned over to the Government of Mexico for slaughter for food purposes. Any moneys received through their sale will be used by the Government of Mexico in furtherance of the campaign, in addition to other services rendered by Mexico. It is estimated that operating expenses of the joint board will be \$25,000. The contribution to the joint board by the United States will therefore be \$7,525,000 for the fiscal year 1947.

Equipment such as jeeps, passenger cars, trucks, truck tank cars, excavators, bulldozers, railway stock cars, sprayer equipment, and hand tools will be purchased and made available to the joint board for the campaign. Rubber and other clothing, masks and goggles will be furnished for protection and sanitary requirements. Disinfectants such as lye and cresol will also be furnished.

Technical personnel of the United States will be detailed to the joint board for the campaign. Veterinarians and lay assistants, the latter to carry on disinfecting work, including the handling of pumps, will be dispatched to Mexico as rapidly as possible. They will be in a travel status during their detail.

The Government of Mexico will furnish about 25,000 troops for the campaign, an increase of 10,000 over troops presently assigned, and will pay all indemnities for sheep, swine, and goats slaughtered. It is estimated that 100,000 of these classes of livestock will be purchased and destroyed or slaughtered in the fiscal year 1947 at a cost to that Government of \$1,750,000. Mexico will furnish veterinarians and their travel expenses, office personnel, labor for digging and burial of animals, quarantine station facilities, disinfectants, etc. Expenditures in Mexico through June 30, 1947, exclusive of the cost of purchasing livestock, will be approximately \$7,600,000, or a total outlay estimated at \$9,350,000.

The committee heard testimony from representatives of the livestock industry and other interested parties as well as representatives of the Department of Agriculture. All of the witnesses stressed the importance of stamping out the foot-and-mouth disease in areas of Mexico where it is present and also strengthening quarantine and other protective measures in the United States. It is the hope that the Department will proceed with all dispatch with its program with a view to eradicating the disease in Mexico before it has a chance to spread into the United States.

The committee stressed with witnesses of the Department of Agriculture the prime importance of the American representatives taking every step possible to protect and safeguard American interests and to prevent further recurrence of the outbreak of this disease as a result of misinterpretation or violation of the treaty agreement between the United States and Mexico. The committee are desirous of taking necessary steps to prevent the entry of this disease into the

United States and of protecting the American livestock industry, but at the same time it is of the utmost importance from the standpoint of the effectiveness and economy of this program that very careful attention be given to see that the treaty agreement is adhered to strictly. Otherwise, there is no reason to believe that another outbreak of this disease in Mexico might not occur in a few years, in which case the funds proposed to be expended now to combat the present outbreak will have provided only temporary relief.



80TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. J. RES. 154

[Report No. 65]

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MARCH 24, 1947

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

MARCH 24, 1947

Reported by Mr. BRIDGES, without amendment

JOINT RESOLUTION

Making an appropriation for expenses incident to the control and eradication of foot-and-mouth disease and rinderpest.

1 *Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives*
2 *of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That there is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the
4 Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for expenses neces-
5 sary to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to control and
6 eradicate foot-and-mouth disease and rinderpest as author-
7 ized by the Act of February 28, 1947 (Public Law 8),
8 and the Act of May 29, 1884, as amended by the Act of
9 September 21, 1944 (21 U. S. C. 114a), fiscal year 1947,
10 \$9,000,000, to be available for the purposes of carrying
11 out the provisions of said Public Law 8 until June 30,
12 1948.

Passed the House of Representatives March 21, 1947

Attest:

JOHN ANDREWS,

Clerk.

80TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. J. RES. 154

[Report No. 65]

JOINT RESOLUTION

Making an appropriation for expenses incident
to the control and eradication of foot-and-
mouth disease and rinderpest.

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Read twice and referred to the Committee on
Appropriations

MARCH 24, 1947

Reported without amendment

Mar 26

DIGEST OF
CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS
OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
Legislative Reports and Service Section
(For Department staff only).

Issued March 26, 1947
For actions of March 25, 1947
80th-1st, No. 56

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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate passed \$9,000,000 appropriation for combatting foot-and-mouth disease. Rep. Jenkins criticized Department for not reorganizing and moving more rapidly in connection with Research and Marketing Act. House received audit report on FCIC from GAO. Senate committee ordered reported a revised civil-service retirement bill. Senate committee reported bill to continue various war powers. Senate is to debate sugar controls today. House passed Labor-Federal Security appropriation bill. House completed congressional action on measure to continue synthetic-rubber program.

SENATE

1. ANIMAL DISEASE. Passed without amendment H. J. Res. 154, to appropriate \$9,000,000 for combatting foot-and-mouth disease and rinderpest (p. 2612). This measure will now be sent to the President.
2. INTERNATIONAL REFUGEE ORGANIZATION. Passed with amendments S. J. Res. 77, providing for U. S. participation in this Organization (pp. 2565-602).
3. NOMINATION. Continued debate on the Lilienthal nomination (pp. 2612-19).
4. SURPLUS PROPERTY. The Banking and Currency Committee submitted its report on H. R. 2535, to authorize RFC to purchase surplus property for resale to small business, with priority immediately following Government agencies and veterans (S. Rept. 73)(p. 2606). This bill had been reported Mar. 21.
5. WAR POWERS. The Judiciary Committee reported with amendment S. 931, to continue certain powers under title III of the Second War Powers Act (S. Rept. 74)(p. 2606).
6. SUGAR CONTROLS. S. J. Res. 58 (H. J. Res. 146), to continue sugar controls, is to be debated today (p. B55).
7. CIVIL-SERVICE RETIREMENT. The Civil Service Committee unanimously ordered reported S. 637(p. B56). As approved by the Committee, the bill proposes: Optional retirement at the age of 60 with full annuity; retirement at 55 on reduced annuity; involuntary separation at 55; vesting of retirement accounts after 10 years of service; and deferred annuity at age 65 -- at an estimated

cost of \$29,000,000 obtained from a 1% increase in deductions from payrolls, and \$20,000,000 on the part of the Government at the beginning of the system, based upon approximately a 1,000,000 Federal work force.

HOUSE

8. **RESEARCH; MARKETING; REORGANIZATION.** Rep. Jenkins, Ohio, stated that the Republican Food Study Committee "reached the conclusion that underconsumption, not overproduction, was the basis of our agricultural difficulties", that the Department has delayed effectuation of the Research and Marketing Act, that a "sizable and important" group in the Department is in favor of production control instead of the objectives of this Act, that "such marketing functions as the Department now has are scattered willy-nilly and without rhyme or reason", and that funds under the Act should not be appropriated until the Department "has put into operation...the kind of organization and policies which the Congress enunciated" (pp. 2668-9).
9. **CROP INSURANCE.** Received from GAO an audit report on FCIC for the fiscal year 1945 (H. Doc. 182); To Expenditures Committee (p. 2670).
10. **PERSONNEL CLASSIFICATION.** Received from the Civil Service Commission a proposed bill to amend the Classification Act so as to bring about uniformity and coordination in the allocation of field and departmental positions; to Post Office and Civil Service Committee (p. 2670).
11. **TAXATION.** The Rules Committee reported a resolution for consideration of H. R. 1, the tax bill (pp. 2621, 2670).
12. **MONOPOLIES.** Rep. Kefauver, Tenn., commended the work of the Antitrust Division, Justice Department (pp. 2665-6).
13. **LABOR-FEDERAL SECURITY APPROPRIATION BILL.** Passed with amendment, 343-39, this bill, H. R. 2700 (pp. 2625-64).
14. **RUBBER.** Agreed to the Senate amendments to H. J. Res. 118, to continue the synthetic-rubber program until permanent legislation is enacted or until Mar. 31, 1948, and to end Government purchase of natural rubber on Mar. 31, 1947 (p. 2624). This measure will now be sent to the President.
15. **SELECTIVE SERVICE.** Rejected unanimous-consent request to consider S. 918, an act to establish an Office of Selective Service Records to liquidate the Selective Service System following the termination of its functions on Mar. 31, 1947, and to preserve and service the selective-service records (pp. 2623-4).

BILLS INTRODUCED

16. **APPROPRIATIONS.** H.J.Res. 159, by Rep. Taber, N.Y., making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947. To Appropriations Committee. (p. 2671.)
17. **CLAIMS.** H.R. 2770, by Rep. Walter, Pa., to allow costs against the U.S. To Judiciary Committee. (p. 2671.)
18. **LANDS.** H.R. 2772, by Rep. Ellsworth, Oreg., to require payment by the U.S. before taking possession of any estate in land. To Judiciary Committee. (p. 2671.)
19. **WILDLIFE.** H.R. 2775, by Rep. Stockman, Oreg., to provide for the conservation

personnel. It has made some of us wonder just how far our national policy is to be extended by our State Department. We necessarily must trust the State Department, and especially General Marshall, who is to direct the future of that great Department and our foreign policy. Many of us have felt that perhaps a little more than American dollars would be required to stop the totalitarianism against which we have been waging a world war, and especially to uproot totalitarianism in Europe as we find it today.

We think that General Marshall's hands should be strengthened in other ways than merely putting up American dollars. I do not know whether or not this is the psychological time for this country to extend the Monroe Doctrine, as it applies to this hemisphere, literally to the entire world. Perhaps it is. However, it seems that that is what we are doing, when the President asks us to make a loan to Greece and Turkey.

Possibly other countries may respect us for what we have done or tried to do for human liberty in the world; but I for one suspect that some of the nations in the world respect this country of ours because we hold the atomic bomb.

Therefore, Mr. President, a few of us believe that we can strengthen General Marshall's hand, and that of our State Department, by introducing a bill proposing an amendment to the Atomic Energy Act of 1946, which was passed by the Seventy-ninth Congress.

On behalf of the Senator from Nevada [Mr. MALONE], the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. McCARTHY], the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. OVERTON], the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. THOMAS], and myself, I ask unanimous consent, as in legislative session, to introduce a bill to amend the Atomic Energy Act of 1946. With the indulgence of the able Senator from Iowa, I should like to read the first paragraph as an explanation. It reads as follows:

(1) There is hereby established an Atomic Energy Control Board (herein called the Board), which shall be composed of the Secretary of State, who shall be Chairman of the Board, the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, and two additional members to be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. In submitting the nomination of any appointive member to the Senate, the President shall set forth the experience and the qualifications of the nominee. Three members shall constitute a quorum of the Board.

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question?

Mr. ECTON. I yield with the consent of the Senator from Iowa [Mr. HICKENLOOPER].

Mr. PEPPER. I wish merely to get the purport of the bill. Is it proposed to displace the present Atomic Energy Commission, and to establish instead a board consisting of the Secretary of State, the Secretary of War, and the Secretary of the Navy?

Mr. ECTON. That is correct. The board would consist of the Secretary of State, the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, and two members appointed by the President.

Mr. PEPPER. I thank the Senator.

Mr. ECTON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent, as in legislative session, to introduce the bill and have it appropriately referred.

There being no objection, the bill (S. 979) to amend the Atomic Energy Act of 1946, introduced by Mr. ECTON, (for himself, Mr. MALONE, Mr. McCARTHY, Mr. OVERTON, and Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma), was received, read twice by its title, and referred to the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy.

Mr. MALONE. Mr. President, will the Senator from Iowa yield to me?

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. For what purpose?

Mr. MALONE. For the purpose of commenting on the bill just introduced.

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. I hope the comment will not be extensive.

Mr. MALONE. I thank the Senator. I shall be brief.

Mr. President, times have changed since the enactment of the 1946 Atomic Energy Act. Times have changed since Mr. Lilienthal and other members of a committee recommended that the atomic energy secret be shared with all other countries, including Russia, without adequate inspection for security.

The President of the United States has sounded the warning note. He has said that the time has come for a show-down.

It is well known that there are two great world powers in the world today—not five—and they are Russia and the United States.

The other three—England, France, and China—we are simply leading by the hand. They have neither the money nor the national stamina successfully to oppose the continuous unrelenting pressure of communism.

Mr. President, our own President of the United States has made this decision—we here have only the right to accept or reject.

Our own generation has experienced two devastating world wars. Our people were never properly informed of the approach of either of them, or of the great principle and policy upon which the decision to enter them was made.

This time they have a right to know. They have a right to be fully and completely informed of not only the great over-all plan of which our entry into Greece and Turkey is a part, but they have a right to know what the alternative to such a plan might be, what would be the consequences of our refusal to enter into the European and Asiatic internal conflicts which have continued periodically throughout all recorded history.

According to the President of the United States this is clearly a conflict between two philosophies of government—an attempt to establish spheres of influence.

Communism is a religion as well as a socioeconomic system. For this reason the spreading of it around the world is a holy purpose to the Russians. This explains why they can be expected to die for it right here in this country and to deny, when confronted by the evidence, that they are members. This also explains why we have not been able to reach them with any argument to stop the expansion of their doctrine by

subterfuge, trick, deceit, propaganda, and every other means.

This has led to the "containment" plan which brought out the Greece-Turkey military-economic backing program now under consideration. The immediate proposal is to give \$400,000,000 to Greece and Turkey to organize their armed services and to vitalize their industries in defense against the totalitarians.

It has already been announced that Korea will be the next country to be helped in the same way. It is understood China will follow Korea, and that we intend to build a great naval base at Singapore, probably also at other points along the China coast or the Asiatic waterfront.

The plan of containment also includes dominance in Iran, Arabia, Italy, Syria, and to attain as much control in Europe at key points as is essential for the purpose.

Last week we made a treaty with the Philippines which gives us the right to build harbors, military bases, air bases, fortifications, and many other kinds of offensive and defensive works in all parts of the islands in approximately 20 areas. By the terms of the treaty we may put in the installations under our own laws in our own way virtually without any control by the Philippine Government. About half of these installations whose building has begun are in absolutely new locations.

The theory involved in this containment program includes the purpose of establishing industries wherever we come to the aid of a country. Even Germany, it is hoped, may be launched on a light industrial-production program. This, obviously, will be done with our money collected from our own taxpayers, and will be guided by our technicians, business executives, trained administrators, and financiers.

All these countries have an extremely low living standard. It is obvious that the plan has been launched to make this country the principal market for their products. This part of the program, if successful, will tend to lower our wage living standards when dumping begins.

The problem involved in this entire program is whether our 140,000,000 people and their equipment, military forces, and resources—which are not illimitable—can be scattered around the globe to contain and control 2,000,000,000 people—which is roughly estimated to be the populations who might eventually follow totalitarian leadership.

It also is wise to emphasize that, while the President through his Cabinet members is continually emphasizing that our resources are running short, and that through their preachments of becoming a have-not nation and current operating policies, they have practically stopped the investment of venture development capital in our mines, forests, and fuels.

An argument used against the containment program is that it will drain us of human resources, mental energies, and most of our physical resources of mine, forest and field, and that we are playing into the hands of the Russians by exhausting ourselves. When a certain

point of exhaustion is reached, not only our physical resources will be depleted but we will be so terribly taxed that people will reach the discouraged conclusion, "what is the use to work purely for the tax collector who gathers in his money to support Government's enterprises?"

The theory on which this program as well as others are based is that Russia is weak and still unorganized and poorly equipped and therefore is not able at the present to fight. The thought seems to be that she can get ready within 5 or 10 years, the military here says 5 years, and the people abroad say 10 years.

Those who have faith in the containment program think Russia can be so well bottled up within 5 years that she will not want to fight. The practical immediate effect of the program obviously means the expenditure of billions of dollars which must come from our people.

It will, and is already, recreating a war economy.

The foreign demand will take United States goods abroad which we need at home. Replenishment industrially and by the consumer inevitably will be delayed. Machinery and materials we need here for our capital plant and equipment will go into foreign countries.

Britain already has restored practically all its wartime controls. It is inevitable that we will restore wartime controls with a war economy. It is immediately apparent that we must have controls under this program to speed production of goods needed abroad.

That the Government must have controls to make the necessary allocations between foreign and domestic needs and the Government must place controls on prices, marketing, storage and transportation. It is inevitable that the armed services will buy enormous quantities of many materials and equipment. This means new United States industrial mobilization.

What are alternatives to this program?

Some people are very candid who hate the thought of war and who have confronted the present situation with Russia in bewilderment, have reached the conclusion since some form of war is apparently inevitable that now is the time to deliberately offer Russia the alternative of fighting, or confining her communistic activities to their own sphere of influence as laid down by your plan of occupation.

These thoughts are somewhat like the philosophy of the surgeon, but it is the surgeon's philosophy in reverse. The surgeon tries to operate while the patient is still strong. In this case we would operate while the patient is still weak. The springboard for this particular trend of thought is downright realism without any of the higher or spiritual phases of life.

Another alternative that is often discussed is that we shall keep out of the rest of the world—draw our people back wherever they are and devote ourselves to making ourselves completely ready in our own hemisphere. This would include integration into the hemispheric plan of everything from Baffins Bay to the Straits of Magellan. It would involve the English-speaking, Spanish-speaking, and Portuguese-speaking people of the

Western Hemisphere. It would also involve the possibility sometime in the future that we would be attacked by the totalitarians on our own hemisphere. They would be under the necessity of bringing troops many thousands of miles over practically all the oceans of the world. The same of course is true of our problem if we seek to join the issues with them in Asia and Europe. And all military thought still holds that masses of infantry are the deciding weight that wins and occupies countries.

Another alternative that should have some force and which probably appeals to the greatest number of Americans, Although they cannot see how it can be accomplished, is what you might call the spiritual phase or program.

This is not a religious feeling. It is a feeling that there must be some better way to decide issues than by conflicts that destroy civilization. There is not the remotest doubt that the next conflict will leave most of the globe in ruins. It is impossible to imagine what will be the state of this world when the next conflict has been terminated and only one social and political form is left sitting on top of the world on a heap of skulls as it were. No thinking man or woman can imagine that the next war will leave anything but vast, monstrous, demolition and annihilation.

We want peace and we are ready to sacrifice for peace. The trouble seems to be that the Russians, truly Asiatics, are fired with a fanatic zealotry for communism which to them is religion. They think it is their destiny to convert the future world to the system of cooperative living and eliminate competition. We do not appear to have that same spiritual conviction that possesses those people.

If we had some tremendous and inspiring conviction it is possible that with our will to peace and our conviction we might be able to sell the Russians the idea that the globe is big enough for their system and for the nontotalitarian system, and that it is perfectly feasible for both systems to compete for the good will and following of the peoples of the globe in peace rather than in an annihilating conflict.

There is no reason why such an appeal might not register. The trouble is, apparently we on our side of the fence have inadequate leadership and are still riddled with too obvious selfishness.

Bear in mind that in the minds of practically every mother and father and in those of us who have had to do with the last two World Wars will be the desperate question, Why cannot they do something about avoiding war? And that particularly is the problem of the people in the Congress. It is up to them some way to find the method by which the Russians can be stopped and contained without recourse to those processes which will destroy the globe.

Now, Mr. President, since it is well understood that the atomic energy is purely a national security asset and that it will have no civilian application for a considerable time, it seems the sensible thing to place the control where it is so obviously needed.

This morning's papers carry headlines announcing the Korean emergency, estimating the cost at \$600,000,000. This, together with the crisis in Greece and Turkey, adds up to \$1,000,000,000 with more to come.

The purpose, then, of introducing the amendment to the Atomic Energy Act of 1946 at this time is to put into the hands of the one man holding the absolute confidence of the American people at this time, the greatest national security and peace-enforcement weapon of all time. That man is Hon. George C. Marshall, Secretary of State.

CONTROL AND ERADICATION OF FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE AND RINDERPEST

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. Mr. President, I understand that the Senator from Kansas [Mr. REED] wants to ask unanimous consent, as in legislative session, for the consideration of a bill referring to the prevention, control, and eradication of foot-and-mouth disease and rinderpest.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent, as in legislative session, for the present consideration of House Joint Resolution 154, Calendar No. 63.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The joint resolution will be stated by title for the information of the Senate.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A joint resolution (H. J. Res. 154) making an appropriation for expenses incident to the control and eradication of foot-and-mouth disease and rinderpest.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Kansas?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the joint resolution.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. If there be no amendment to be proposed, the question is on the third reading of the joint resolution.

The joint resolution was ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, I wish to thank the Senator from Iowa for his courtesy in permitting me to have the joint resolution considered at this time. I know how he feels; for at one time when I had the floor, for 45 minutes continuously I was kept from saying a word because of the interruptions of other Senators.

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. Mr. President, I have been pleased to yield to the Senator from Kansas. He is a delightful gentleman from the Midwest, and I am glad he has been able to secure action on the measure so quickly.

ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION—NOMINATION OF DAVID E. LILIENTHAL

The Senate resumed the consideration of the nomination of David E. Lilienthal to be a member of the Atomic Energy Commission.

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. Mr. President, I have just one or two other things to say in order to complete the statement I wish to make at this point. I have referred to the qualifications of Mr. Lilienthal and the reasons why I have decided to vote for the confirmation of his nomination. I referred briefly, yester-

[PUBLIC LAW 22—80TH CONGRESS]

[CHAPTER 22—1ST SESSION]

[H. J. Res. 154]

JOINT RESOLUTION

Making an appropriation for expenses incident to the control and eradication of foot-and-mouth disease and rinderpest.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for expenses necessary to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to control and eradicate foot-and-mouth disease and rinderpest as authorized by the Act of February 28, 1947 (Public Law 8), and the Act of May 29, 1884, as amended by the Act of September 21, 1944 (21 U. S. C. 114a), fiscal year 1947, \$9,000,000, to be available for the purposes of carrying out the provisions of said Public Law 8 until June 30, 1948.

Approved March 27, 1947.

